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## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

On and after MAY 2nd, 1931, until Further Notice (all previous  
Time Tables cancelled).

UP TRAINS											
STATIONS	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	8.05	9.20	10.35	11.50	12.55	1.10	2.25	3.40	4.55
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	6.45	8.10	9.25	10.40	11.55	13.00	1.15	2.30	3.45	5.00
Shatin	Dep.	6.50	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.00	13.05	1.20	2.35	3.50	5.05
Tai Po	Dep.	6.55	8.20	9.35	10.50	12.05	13.10	1.25	2.40	3.55	5.10
Tai Po Market	Dep.	7.00	8.25	9.40	10.55	12.10	13.15	1.30	2.45	4.00	5.15
Fanning	Dep.	7.05	8.30	9.45	11.00	12.15	13.20	1.35	2.50	4.05	5.20
Shing Mun	Dep.	7.10	8.35	9.50	11.05	12.20	13.25	1.40	2.55	4.10	5.25
Shum Shue Po	Dep.	7.15	8.40	9.55	11.10	12.25	13.30	1.45	3.00	4.15	5.30
Canton	Arr.	11.25	12.40	13.55	15.10	16.25	17.40	18.55	20.10	21.25	22.40

DOWN TRAINS											
STATIONS	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Canton	Dep.	6.40	8.05	9.20	10.35	11.50	12.55	1.10	2.25	3.40	4.55
Shum Shue Po	Dep.	6.45	8.10	9.25	10.40	11.55	13.00	1.15	2.30	3.45	5.00
Shing Mun	Dep.	6.50	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.00	13.05	1.20	2.35	3.50	5.05
Fanning	Dep.	6.55	8.20	9.35	10.50	12.05	13.10	1.25	2.40	3.55	5.10
Tai Po Market	Dep.	7.00	8.25	9.40	10.55	12.10	13.15	1.30	2.45	4.00	5.15
Tai Po	Dep.	7.05	8.30	9.45	11.00	12.15	13.20	1.35	2.50	4.05	5.20
Shatin	Dep.	7.10	8.35	9.50	11.05	12.20	13.25	1.40	2.55	4.10	5.25
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	7.15	8.40	9.55	11.10	12.25	13.30	1.45	3.00	4.15	5.30
Kowloon	Arr.	11.25	12.40	13.55	15.10	16.25	17.40	18.55	20.10	21.25	22.40

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### MACAO RACE MEETING. SPECIAL MACAO EXCURSION.

6th SEPTEMBER, 1931.  
S.S. "TAI SHAN"  
From HONG KONG 9 A.M. (Wing Lok Street Wharf)  
From MACAO 5 P.M.

### BANK HOLIDAY EXCURSION.

7th SEPTEMBER, 1931.  
S.S. "SUI TAI"  
From HONG KONG 9 A.M. From MACAO 4.00 P.M.  
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Note.—All Steamboat Company's Steamers are fitted with Wireless.

## DIARY OF LOCAL EVENTS.

To-day,  
(September 2.)  
Baseball: South China v. Hong Kong Baseball Club, Caroline Hill, 4 p.m.  
Queen's Theatre: "Stepping Out."  
World Theatre: "Hang Ngun" (Chinese film).  
Star Theatre: "So This is College."  
King's Theatre: "Charlie Chan Carries On."  
Central Theatre: "King of Jazz."  
Prince's Theatre: "Song of Kentucky."  
Tea Dances at Lane, Crawford's Restaurant: Dinner Dances at Peninsula Hotel and Repulse Bay Hotel.  
European Mail:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Chichibu Maru) 8.30 a.m.; Europe via Suez (Hector) 12.30 p.m.  
Tides:—High at 12.15 and 11.55; Low at 5.53 and 5.49.

Thursday,  
(September 3.)

Queen's Theatre: "Men Call It Love."  
Star Theatre: "The 13th Chair."  
Central Theatre: "Up Pops The Devil."  
Prince's Theatre: "Lone Star Ranger."  
King's Theatre: "Derelict."  
Dinner Dances at Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels.  
European Mail:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Ningpo); Europe via Negapatam (Haruna Maru).  
Tides:—High at 12.30 and 12.23; Low at 6.45 and 6.00.

Friday,  
(September 4.)

Philharmonic Chorus Rehearsal, 8.45 p.m.  
Reception for Miss Marion Howlett, Helena May Institute, 11.30 a.m.  
Queen's Theatre: "Men Call It Love."  
Star Theatre: "The 13th Chair."  
Central Theatre: "Up Pops The Devil."  
King's Theatre: "Derelict."  
Prince's Theatre: "Lone Star Ranger."  
Dinner Dances at Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels.  
European Mail:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Haruna Maru) 3.30 p.m.; Europe via Marseilles (Hakozaki Maru) 8 p.m.  
Tides:—High at 12.30 and 1.10; Low at 7.55 and 6.00.

## THE FIVE YEAR PLAN.

### LORD LOTHIAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF RUSSIA.

#### "GOING TO TRANSFORM THE WORLD."

Cambridge.—Lord Lothian delivered a very long, very important and very fascinating address on his recent tour in Russia, at the Liberal Summer School.  
"Some of the Russian experiments," underlying principles," he declared, "are going to transform the whole world."  
"But what they are driving at is very far from what they have attained, and unless they get freedom of thought they are doomed, and will go back into a darker age than Tsardom."

Lord Lothian said the only luxury in Russia was the lipstick, and he described a park of rest and culture that was a combination of Blackpool and a university.  
Communists had no conception of what a Nonconformist minister was like, or Mr. Seaborn Rowntree and King George V. Their notions of capitalists were absurd, and founded on their own ancient régime. He recommended us to visit Russia. "They look after you very well, but it isn't through love. It is profiteering. You have to pay for everything at a high rate and in foreign exchange, not in roubles."

#### Five in a Room.

Coming to a description of what he saw, he said:—  
"Moscow and Leningrad are full of fine houses and pleasant suburbs and estates. These, formerly occupied solely by their fortunate owners, are to-day full of the proletariat to the brim, four or five in a room.  
"The week, as we know it, has been abolished. If you ask anybody if it is Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, the Russian will look at you as if the expression had no meaning.  
"The five-day week is universal. "On the fifth day they go to the park of rest and culture. The one I saw was one of the most astonishing things—a great area along

the Moscow river bank, a combination of a proletarian university and Blackpool.  
"There is a proletarian amusement park, a sort of Blackpool made up of shooting galleries, swings and carousels. The shooting galleries are adorned with pictures of Sir Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Poincaré, dark objects at which the proletariat learn to shoot.  
"People bathe in various degrees of nudity. Then there is a park for babies, where a woman can park her child in a crèche where it is washed, fed, amused and taught to dance.  
"There is a sport ground with basket ball and so on. In another place, the older children can be left for three or four days."

#### Silk Stockings.

Discussing State planning he said every Communist was convinced Communism would prevail, and that the rest of the world was living in outer darkness.  
The Five Year Plan now occupied the thoughts of the Russian people almost exclusively, because their hopes of a heightened standard of living depended on the realization of the plan, and another Five Year Plan after that ad infinitum.

"Almost the only luxury obtainable in Russia to-day is lipstick. Silk stockings are looked on with most envious eyes by peasant girls who never thought of them before the war."  
He went on to give figures showing the expansion of Russia industries since 1913. Coal production has leapt from 23,000,000 tons in 1913 to an estimated output of 33,000,000 to-day. Oil production at Baku from 9,000,000 tons to 24,000,000 tons.

Already "the oil front"—the most advanced economic front in Russia—has reached the output envisaged by the Five Year Plan, although the period of the Plan is only half way through.  
The output of iron ore, 9,000,000 tons in 1913, is to-day 10,000,000 tons.

The total production of industry in 1913 was 8,400,000,000 roubles and is to-day 30,000,000,000 roubles. Wage-earners numbered 11,000,000 in 1913 and there are now 16,000,000.

#### The Communal Farm.

To-day there are 10 unemployed, although two years ago there were 1,700,000. They are making some of the biggest steel mills and electric power generating stations in the world.  
Coming to agriculture he said that 80 per cent of the land was collectivized, and some people believed the amount would be 90 per cent before the year was out.  
Before describing an ideal farm he saw, he mentioned that the ordinary peasant lived in a small house, extremely dirty, full of flies and vermin, occupied also by some domestic animals. He cultivated five to ten acres, but was his own master.

The ideal collective farm consisted of 1,000 families with a communal kitchen, very clean, with competent cooks, 500 cows in milk, tractors, binders, reapers, a large number of horses, a timber mill, a forge, a doctor, a clinic, an office with typewriters and calculating machines and a crèche for babies.

Lady Astor, [who] was with Lord Lothian and Mr. Bernard Shaw said the only drawback about the treatment of babies was that they were so anxious to get babies clean that they wouldn't allow them to get dirty. (Laughter.)  
"They ought to let them get as dirty as they liked first. The farm also had a dormitory, a club, a library and a film show every five days."

"Nevertheless," he added in a striking sentence, "I gathered that most of the peasants would rather live in the primeval way than be moved to modern collectivized farms under what are really factory conditions."

"There were 178 State farms, run as grain factories, being developed in parts of Russia that were not inhabited."  
"Stalin told me he did not expect the export of wheat would exceed 400,000,000 tons because the rest of it would be required within Russia."

#### The Driving Force.

The driving force was coming from the Communist Party, the most formidable church ever created in the history of mankind.  
They brooked no opposition, were absolutely dominant, and nobody

could express any opinion against them. They party numbered about 2,000,000. They took the best and brightest of the youth and "if you drink or are lazy, you go." Last year they eliminated about 15 per cent of the youth.

"Russia is a revolutionary, in a state of chronic war, not military war. It is a war mentality. They believe themselves to be at war, both at home and abroad, engaged in a fight against the inertia of the old order and the counter-revolution, always liable to break."  
They are convinced that sooner or later capitalism will become so menaced by Communism that Russia will be attacked. They are acting as we did during the war and have all the characteristics of a people at war."

He surveyed what he called the seamy side—the extermination of the Kulaks (rich peasants) and Bourgeoisie—there had been nothing like it in history.  
More than one million Kulaks had been deprived of everything they possessed. It beggared description.

Communism replied to criticism of these facts by saying Europe lost 30,000,000 killed and wounded in the war, and if it cost as much to build the Russian new heaven and earth, well.

#### On War Excesses.

Speaking of the standard of living, he said:—  
"The whole of Russia is on war rations as we were in 1917. The staple diet of the towns is black bread and cabbage soup. The population of Moscow struck me as the most care-free and healthy I ever saw, though I didn't see the people who were hiding from the G.P.U., the secret police."

"An American engineer of long residence said to me the main characteristic of the workers is they are not worrying about anything because they get holidays and are looked after in sickness and old age."

"The peasants, I should say, are unhappy. No community can be taken up by the roots as they have been and remain content."

"The Communists are terribly afraid of war and I don't think they want war. They say: 'Our existence depends on enormous importations of machinery from abroad with which war would interfere and we have no desire whatever for increased territory.'"  
(Continued on Page 2.)

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### King's Restaurant To-day's Tiffin \$1.50

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Veal Outlet, Jardiniere Sauce  
Roast Saddle of Lamb, Mint Sauce  
Cold Bologna Sauce  
Potato Salad  
Roast Potatoes, Boiled Potatoes  
Spinach  
Braised and Apple Tart, Custard Sauce  
Fruit, Tea or Coffee

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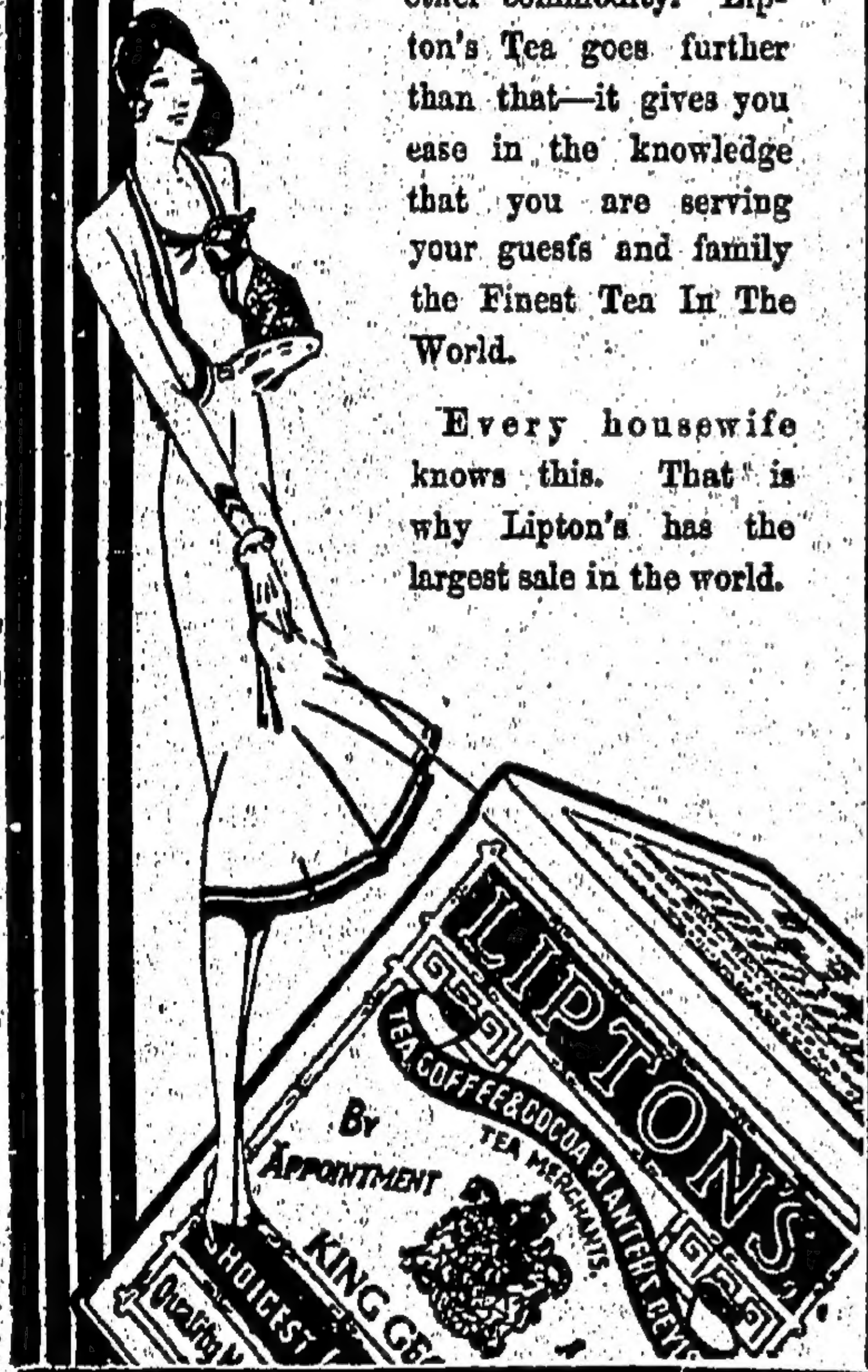
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## AIRWAYS AND AVIATION.

### SOME REMINISCENCES OF THE EARLY DAYS.

A 1909 PLANE AND A PUBLIC SCHOOL  
CRICKET MATCH.

### HOW AVIATION DEVELOPED DURING THE WAR.

[By E. BRASIER CREAGH.]

In 1909, when aeronautics was still a mixture of sport and scientific research, I was at school and it was in that year that I first saw an aeroplane, skimming through the sky above the cricket field. An important match, against Uppingham, was in progress but it ceased completely for the several minutes that it took the machine to get out of sight. I remember my house-master, who was sitting on the window-lodge of the Pavilion, making the remark, "Silly ass, he'll break his neck one of these fine days."

The master then proceeded to lean, further and further, out of the window until he overbalanced and, in falling, sprained his bowling wrist. The airman, I afterward learnt, was the present Colonel the Master of Sempill.

Handley Page, Ltd.

I take this as a good point from which to run quickly through a description of the growth of British commercial aviation. In that year, on June 17, to be exact, possibly the same day as that match, for all I know, was incorporated the first British company, Messrs. Handley Page, Ltd., devoted solely to the manufacture of aircraft.

In those days there existed no knowledge of the fundamental principles of flight, and the whole business of flying remained in the hands of a few pioneers whose methods consisted mostly of trial and error, the latter alternative resulting, more frequently than not, in the "writing off" of both pilot and machine. The imperfections of the internal combustion engine of that period were such that most of the experimental work in new forms of wings, bracing, fuselage structure and so on was conducted with gliders, and had this not been so, our losses of brave and brilliant aeronauts such as Cody would have been much heavier than, fortunately, was the case.

Early Days of the War.

At the commencement of the war, I recollect seeing in the air, in one afternoon, three out of the half dozen machines which the British Expeditionary Force took to France; their aggressive capabilities consisted of one revolver each, carried by the pilots. This was as far as flying had got.

It is interesting to recall that, just before the war, the difficulties of finding suitable aerodromes, free or comparatively so from nearby features of the land which would cause air pockets had caused the greatest development to take place among seaplanes which could not only find taxiing space in all directions when on the water but were able to carry heavier loads, and therefore stronger engines, than the inefficient landing equipment of land planes rendered possible. It was natural also, that the Admiralty, charged with the defence of the coast of Britain should take the keenest interest in the possibilities for counter-offence that lay in this new weapon.

The first forward movement, then, was made by the Naval Air

Service, and, in December, 1915, there took to the air the first twin engined bomber, a machine of extraordinary stability, able to fly with one engine cut out, and capable of carrying over a ton of bombs. Actually, some parts of this machine were armour plated! This type of machine, with minor alterations made from time to time, remained the chief offensive weapon of both Navy and Army until the creation of the Independent Air Force which took place, if I remember aright, at the close of 1917.

England to Mudros.

Early in this year, one of these machines flew from England to Mudros, the Aegean base of the Royal Flying Corps operating in Greece and Asia Minor, and from thence carried out raids on Constantinople and other Turkish and Bulgarian towns. These flights averaged well over four hundred miles, or nearly six hours' continuous travel.

A Great Advance.

By May 1918 another great advance had been achieved in the construction of a four-engined bomber with a useful load of 4½ tons and capable of continuous flight round the clock—or 1,200 miles. Served by a crew of six, they could carry, in addition to their defensive armament of machine-guns, no less than thirty 250 lb. bombs, the weight of fifty grown-up people!

As an example of the true value of a crash—most people still think of aeroplanes as manufactured solely for this one piece of aerobatics—the first machine of this type was completely broken up during its trials. Nevertheless, over two hundred of them were ordered for the air service and their magnificent air-worthiness is demonstrated by the following story told by one of the delivery pilots.

Whilst ferrying a machine from Belfast to Folkestone he suspected his mechanic of neglecting the petrol gauge and left the controls to investigate. His suspicion proved correct, and he found the entire crew asleep! He then, deliberately, made a complete inspection of the machine, lasting for over four minutes, before returning to the controls, and no mishap, not even a variation from the compass course, had occurred. In this machine, even if both engines on one side of the fuselage had failed, stability was not impaired, nor any strain imposed on the pilot. The type was brought into being specially for long distance bombing and a flight of three were in readiness, during the signing of the armistice, to carry the war to Berlin if there was any hanky-panky. Both as a child, and in popular modern story books, one has read of the annihilating of enemy capitals by capital ships of the air. It is, perhaps, a misfortune that the armistice was so quickly and easily concluded for no one can imagine what this weapon actually been used on its work of destruction.

### FASTER LONDON- PARIS AIR JOURNEY.

NEW AIRWAY, TERMINUS  
AT VICTORIA.

On July 27, Imperial Airways reduced the time on the London-Paris air journey by 20 minutes when the London terminus of the Company was removed from Charles Street, Lower Regent Street, to the new Airway Terminus at Victoria, which is exactly opposite the Royal waiting-room and entrance to the continental departure platforms of the Southern Railway.

Easier access to the Croydon airport by road from Victoria, and the employment by Imperial Airways of the new 4-engined Handley Page air-liners, which are the fastest, as well as the largest and most luxurious, aircraft on the London-Paris route, will reduce the total door-to-door time between the two capitals to only 3 hours 40 minutes—this including road connections between the air-ports and the cities as well as the aerial journey between Croydon to Le Bourget.

The establishment of this London airway terminus at Victoria will ensure for continental passengers, whether they go by air, or by boat and train, a common and most convenient departure and arrival point—in fact, an airway Victoria adjoining the railway Victoria. Taxicabs with air passengers will approach Victoria Station exactly as if taking travellers for the boat train.

In its provision of large, luxuriously-appointed booking offices, waiting-rooms, lounges, and buffet, the new Airway Terminus offers every comfort and convenience which experience can suggest, the aim being to ensure that the speed of the airway shall be associated, at every stage, with that luxury expected by modern travellers.

### STUDENTS' FARES BY AIR.

EQUAL TO THIRD CLASS RAIL.

Berlin, August 7.—In order to interest young Germany in aviation the Deutsche Luft Hansa has extended facilities to students who are not in a financial position to pay the ordinary costs of air travel by which a trip in an aeroplane will cost them no more than a third class railway fare for the same distance.

Students will have the option of places which remain unsold after ordinary air passengers have been accommodated. All the student has to do is to obtain a form at one of the Luft Hansa offices or at his school or university and fill it in.

### KAYE DON'S TRIBUTE TO DROWNED ACE.

FLOWERS ON A LAKE.

Gardonne, Lake Garda, August 6.—The deep regard of one "drowned ace" for another was shown in the gesture Mr. Kaye Don made today in honouring the memory of the Italian Schneider Cup pilot, Flight Captain Monti, who crashed and was drowned on Lake Garda on Monday.

Mr. Kaye Don is in England preparing to go to Detroit for the Harmsworth Trophy race, but on his behalf his chief mechanic, Mr. Wilcock, who is in charge of Miss England II, and the Rolls-Royce team here piloted the world's fastest motor-boat out to the spot where Captain Monti died and spread flowers on the water.

### SIX AND A HALF MILES A MINUTE.

OUR AIR "BULLET" FOR  
SCHNEIDER RACE.

GUARDED HANGAR.

A seaplane capable of a speed approaching 400 miles an hour will soon be moved from works on Southampton Water to a closely guarded hangar.

Squadron-Leader Oriehart, skipper of the British High Speed Flight, which is in training at Calshot for the Schneider Trophy race on September 12, will take over this seaplane, the second new Supermarine S 6, specially built for the event, next week.

The finishing touches will be given this 8½-mile-a-minute "bullet" at the Vickers works, Wootton, Southampton, during the week-end. Before it leaves the works, flotation tests must be carried out and the Rolls-Royce engines run up several times.

Costing £500,000.

When these are satisfactorily completed, the machine will be towed down Southampton Water to the guarded hangar.

If British hopes of winning are fulfilled, this year's race is likely to be last contest of its kind, principally because of the great expense involved.

In constructing new machines and carrying out preliminary training, it is estimated that the total cost of this year's race will be £500,000. The value of the Schneider Trophy is £200.

217 Miles.

Great Britain, France and Italy are each entering three machines. The course will be a triangular one over the Solent. This will have to be traversed seven times, making the total length 217½ miles.

Italy's advance guard will arrive at Calshot shortly with three training machines. The main party and the Italian seaplanes to be used in the race reached Calshot on August 20.

The turning points of the course will be: The western pylon on the Ryde Middle, the southern pylon of St. Helens Point, and the eastern pylon on the foreshore of the eastern side of Chichester Harbour.

### AMERICAN "FLYING FORTRESS."

GREAT NEW AIRSHIP.

New York, Aug. 7.—The great new American airship known as "the flying fortress" will be formally christened the Akron tomorrow by Mrs. Hoover, the wife of the President. Paradoxically, a flight of white doves about the dirigible's bow will signalise the event.

The monster "dreadnought of the air" has a gas capacity of 8,500,000 cubic feet, compared with the 5,000,000 of the R 100 and the 2,500,000 of the Los Angeles.

The designers declare that it will be practically immune from aeroplane attack owing to its ability to rise 2,000 feet in a minute while making a forward speed of 80 miles an hour. The fastest pursuit aeroplane, it is said, cannot climb as quickly as that. The Akron's rising speed is said to be due to the fact that its eight propellers are mounted on swivels and can be adjusted to drive the ship upward.

An important feature of the dirigible is what is popularly described as the "wasp's nest"—a kind of garage in the envelope, housing five fast fighting aeroplanes, which can be launched at the approach of any hostile craft and return to the airship while it is in flight.

The Akron cost \$1,075,000. Its eight engines generate 4,480 horse power, and should give her a normal cruising range of 10,580 miles. The fact that she is five tons over (Continued at foot of next column.)

### THE FIVE YEAR PLAN.

(Continued from Page 1.)

"On the other hand, every Communist believes in the world revolution, but they believe that will follow from Russia's example, but not by militarist intervention."

Bad Work.

"Will the Five Years Plan succeed?" he asked.

"My impression is that quantitatively it is going to succeed, that collectivisation will be accomplished more or less up to time. Quality is quite a different question."

"You hear conflicting stories that by speeding up development to such a passionate degree there must be a lot of bad work. You cannot take hundreds and thousands of Moujiks and put them into mass production factories, led by half-trained Communists from schools and universities, and not mind them smashing up a large proportion of machines."

"The percentage of breakages and inefficiency is very high. The more difficult problem still is technical direction. Technicians barely exist. It is going to take time to change the inert Russian into a really competent executive of that kind."

"Regarding the human side the Communists say we in England have warped and distorted human nature by encouraging an excess of individualism. They say 'you must live in a house with a garden round the house and a wall round the garden.' They add 'it is much more natural to live communally, as is shown in childhood, and I think there is some truth in that, but whether a community will stand living with lack of privacy and with restrictions on aspects of individuality I take leave to doubt."

Cannot Go Back.

"Taking all these things into account, I think it is obvious, and I never found any European resident in Russia who disagreed, that Russia cannot go back. It is going to evolve forward, but where it is going to get to nobody knows, not even the Communists themselves."

"They will die in the last ditch rather than return to a system based on private property."

"Inroads into Communism, however, are already being made today. They differentiate in wages according to skill, some receiving four or five times as much as others."

"They allowed certain accumulations in the banks and you could lend money to the State at six or eight per cent, but by inflation of values they always took part of your savings back again so there was no great inducement to save."

"It is in some ways the most gigantic and heroic experiment ever tried in human history. Some of its underlying ideas are going to transform the whole world."

"The notion that private property should function for everybody and not merely for those who own it, is in my view a winning idea. I think somehow or other we have got to restrict the chaos of competitive economic life and introduce a considerable measure of state planning, but how far you can do that without restricting the rights of private property is a matter for consideration."

"How can the good in the Russian experiment be reconciled with liberty? I am not afraid that free men will refrain from taking over what is good when they see it is good."

"I do not think there will be a second Russian revolution."

(Continued on Page 2.)

the estimated weight is not expected to reduce this materially.

The use of helium gas will greatly lessen the danger of destruction by fire. Through the use of a water recovery system which collects the water from the engine exhaust and employs it for ballast, no gas need be released to permit the vessel to gain altitude. The airship's normal crew will consist of seven officers and thirty-eight crew.



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THE  
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A Paramount Picture

with

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Norman Foster

BOOKING AT THE THEATRE  
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## THE SILVER SCREEN.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

"STEPPING OUT"

Adapting a stage play so that everything in it is transferred to film just as it was in the foot-lights, originally, and still building it on distinct motion picture lines, is the feat accomplished by Elmer Harris, playwright, in the case of "Stepping Out," his New York stage success, which he adapted personally to the talkies for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Featuring Charlotte Greenwood, Leila Hyams, Reginald Denny, Lillian Bond and Cliff Edwards, it is the current attraction at the Queen's Theatre.

Harris worked out his own screen version, retaining all the salient hits and laughs of the stage play, which took New York by storm. Incidentally, Miss Bond, who played Cleo on the stage, plays the same vamp in the picture, with Merna Kennedy as her companion. Harry Stubbs, Richard Tucker, Kane Richmond, and Wilson Bengt are also in the cast. Charles F. Riesner of "Reducing" and "Caught Short" fame, directed.

The picture is a hilarious romance of two oil millionaires who try picture production in Hollywood and who have jealous wives. Hollywood and Agua Caliente are locales for a screamingly funny plot of gold diggers and jealousy.

"MEN CALL IT LOVE."

If there ever was such a thing as a 100 per cent. stage cast in a moving picture it is in "Men Call It Love," which will open to-morrow at the Queen's Theatre for three days.

Adolphe Menjou, who is featured in the talkie, a picturization of the Vincent Lawrence stage hit, "Among the Married," began his career on the stage long before entering pictures. Leila Hyams made her stage debut when she was six years old and Norman Foster not only was featured in Broadway productions but wrote them as well before entering talkies. Mary Duncan, who shares leading honours, also is a stage recruit. Hedda Hopper has years of stage success to her credit and Robert Emmett Keane is the Keane portion of the famous Keane and Whitney team.

And not to overlook the director, Edgar Selwyn, who also began as a stage actor but is more famous as a playwright-producer.

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COMMENCING TO-MORROWGeorge  
IN Bancroft  
Derelict  
A Paramount Picture.

BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

TELEPHONE No. 25813.



KING'S THEATRE.

"DERELICT"

A veritable floating motion picture studio went to sea for the filming of George Bancroft's new starring picture, "Derelict," which the King's Theatre will show on Thursday next.

A fleet of nine large vessels, equipped with powerful generator sound-recording units, a carpentry shop, a set building department, a paint shop, a property department, a film developing laboratory, and a camera repair shop, as well as all the other many and varied work-units required for a motion picture production, put to sea for a cruise of many days. "Derelict" is the first sea spectacle that Paramount has made since "Old Ironsides," and it was the first time in the history of the studio that modern sound equipment had been available for such a production.

The fleet of vessels consisted of three oil-burning freighters of about 4,000 tons each, a three-masted schooner, drafted from the South Sea Island trade, and five smaller craft of one and two mast specifications. In addition there were a number of tugs, tenders and barges to transfer equipment between ship and shore, certain sequences being filmed on an island off the coast of southern California.

The largest part of the picture was made aboard the fleet of vessels as it cruised in open water off the coast of lower California and vicinity of San Pedro harbour.

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CHARLIE CHAN CARRIES ON.

WARNER OLAND AT THE  
KING'S.

Warner Oland, the famous screen Chinese impersonator, makes his last appearance as the King's Theatre to-day in his new talkie, "Charlie Chan Carries On," a gripping detective story, which has attracted such large crowds to the theatre during its run.

The story is about a murderer who travels in company with a crowd of world tourists, and despite the fact that he commits three murders and attempts a fourth during the course of the tour, his identity is unknown until the end of the trip when Charlie Chan (Warner Oland), a Chinese detective, brings him to book by means of a somewhat simple trick.

I was at the Theatre yesterday and enjoyed every moment of the "mystery" film. We are first of all given a glimpse of Inspector Dove's office at Scotland Yard when the officer receives a message to the effect that a member of a world-tour company has been murdered in a hotel. From this point onwards the film becomes a story of how the detectives of the Yard are faced with the problem of who committed the murder. Investigations reveal the fact that one of the company is guilty, but who?

Suspensions first fall on the director of the cruise and up to the end this gentleman is regarded with suspicion, but, as the story goes on other people get implicated. We are taken first to Paris, and here the second murder is committed—and as we go along we

even come to Hong Kong when an attempt is made on the life of pretty Pamela Potter (Marguerite Churchill), the grand-daughter of the murderer's first victim.

At Honolulu, Charlie Chan first comes on the scene because it is in his office that the inspector—who had come all the way after the culprit—is shot by the "mystery" man. The latest crime helps Charlie to make up his mind to travel to San Francisco with the tourists and though his company is generally resented he carries on the investigations which finally lead to the arrest of the mystery man.

Baffling though it is, the film is not without its humorous side, for included in the cast are Warren Hymer and Marjorie White who provide just enough fun to make the "talkie" the success it is. Regarding Warner Oland himself, he might just look upon "Charlie Chan Carries On" as a great accomplishment.—F.M.A.

Remarkable that capital punishment had been abolished in Russia, Mr. Shaw said that murder could be committed on very favourable terms—an average of four years. "There is, of course," he went on, "shooting for political offences. That is very difficult for us to understand. If a Russian tries to take advantage of the system, and by speculation or in any other way tries to enrich himself, he disappears."

After a few days his relatives are informed that they may perhaps like to send him some food, and after a few more days he either comes back or his relatives are informed that he will not require any more food. Later they are told that he has been shot.

THE FIVE YEAR  
PLAN.

(Continued from Page 2.)

Easy Divorce.

In reply to a question on marriage, he said irregular relations were discouraged and if people were found living in an irregular union the Soviet required them to get married, but, being married, either party could obtain a divorce at any time. The theory of marriage was that it was a purely private concern.

As for religion, they were principally reacting against the superstition and obscurantism of the old Russian Church. He believed sooner or later there would be a revival of religion in a healthier form.

At the moment they had not begun to feel the hunger for spiritual things. Communist youth at present was occupied with science and economics as youth generally is with its new toys.

SOVIET METHODS FOR  
GREAT BRITAIN?

G.B.S. WANTS A FIVE YEARS' PLAN.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw addressed members of the I.L.P. Summer School, near Welwyn. He said—

"Here have I been preaching Socialism all my political life, and here at last is a country which has established Socialism, definitely made Socialism the basis of its whole political system, a country which has definitely thrown over private property and turned its back on capitalism."

"It has succeeded in conducting industry successfully by that system, and political constitution successfully on that system."

"The fact that they are making such a success to-day is not so enormously creditable. You must remember they are working in conditions which to us would be almost ideal. They are working their machine with oil in its bearings. We are working our machine with sand in its bearings."

Youth Who Set the Pace.

Mr. Shaw, describing his visit to a Russian factory, said that a youth, wearing a Lenin Order, was presented to him as having set the biggest pace in carrying out the Five-Year Plan.

"I said to him," Mr. Shaw related, "If in England you set double the pace of your fellow workmen you would not be a popular character. You would be called a 'slogger,' and would run a certain chance of having a brick dropped on your head in a quiet lane. If you are going on at that rate you stay in Russia." (Laughter.)

"They are all working for efficiency. In this country that youth would have been spoiling the chances of his fellow-workers. That friction does not exist in Russia."

"We want a Five-Year Plan here very badly. They want a Five-Year Plan in America very badly. Why don't they have it? What would British workmen say to the Plan?"

"In Russia it is perfectly smooth. The workers put their backs into the Plan because they know what they put into it they will get out."

"British statesmen believe themselves far superior to Russian statesmen. These men who are at the head of affairs in Russia are not only in the enormously morally superior position of communism, but they are intellectually superior."

People Who Disappear.

"They have to begin by reading Marx. They look upon us as 'imbeciles,' and we cannot realize we are imbeciles."

"They have a system which is fireproof, bell fireproof—and are obviously in the superior position that nobody, not even a hardened Conservative, could go there and win that the five-year plan is the hope of the world. With our plan we are running to the edge of the abyss."

(Continued on previous column.)

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REGINALD DENNY  
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## WHEAT FOR FLOOD REFUGEES.

## AMERICAN OFFER CONSIDERED TOO HIGH.

(Chun Wan Yat Pao.)

Hankow, Sept. 1. Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, who attended a weekly Memorial Service held at the Hankow Provincial Government House, said that the negotiations with the American interests for the supply of wheat to relieve the Yangtze flood sufferers were still proceeding. The American interests demand that payment be made after two years with 4.5 per cent. annual interest. The market price was about \$3.66 per bushel including transport charges. This price was rather high in comparison with the domestic market price, and the credit terms offered were also regarded by the Finance Ministry as too short.

## VEGETABLE SHORTAGE IN HONG KONG.

## RESULT OF CANTON'S EXPORT TAXATION.

(Wah Tat Yat Pao.)

Canton, Sept. 1. As a result of rejecting the Government's export taxes on vegetables, which is to be enforced to-day, the Canton vegetable dealers have stopped the exportation of vegetables to Hong Kong. It is understood there will be a meeting of vegetable dealers to-morrow to decide their future attitude.

## MAN WHO CHANGED HIS MIND.

## CHINESE FAILS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

A Chinese, who jumped into the harbour from the Yau-mat ferry launch Man Lai last night with the intention of committing suicide, was picked up three hours later in the Central Ferryway by a J.C. J. L. motor boat. The man, though in the last stages of exhaustion, was still swimming, and the urge of self-preservation, evidently having overcome his desire to kill himself, the boating effects of the immersion no doubt helped him to change of mind.

When the alarm was raised on the ferry launch who was stopped and a search for the man was instituted. When no trace of him could be found he was given up for lost and the launch resumed her journey.

The man was extremely fortunate to be picked up when he was, as he was literally at his last gasp.

He later gave his name to the police as Li Wai-tung, and said that he was a recent arrival in the Colony and had been staying at the Tung Nam Boarding House. He is twenty years of age, and appears to be in a destitute state. He is now recovering at the Kwong Wah Hospital.

## LIQUOR ON THE TAI LEE.

## UNKNOWN TO THE CAPTAIN.

Captain J. Bousfield, master of the s.s. Tai Lee, one of the Sze Yapp s.s. Co.'s vessels on the Kowloon run, was summoned before Mr. Schofield at the Central Magistracy yesterday for making an incomplete statement of liquors carried on the voyage, and for not sending in the statement with regard to the same at the proper time.

Mr. R. R. Todd, Assistant Superintendent of Imports and Exports, prosecuting, said the Tai Lee was one of the biggest offenders in that respect on the waterfront, judging from a record available. On this particular occasion, Revenue Officer Ward went on board at about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, and searching around the cargo deck he found 22 jars and a bottle of Chinese wines, scattered, he thought, amongst the cargo, and also 12 other jars and another bottle in a corner occupied by a fruit vendor's stall. It was also alleged that this was being sold from the ship after it arrived in Hong Kong, in a funnel, tin, and measures having been raised as evidence of an illicit trade carried on mostly with junk and sampans people.

According to Mr. Todd, Captain Bousfield had failed to send in the statement within twenty-four hours of the ship's arrival, and that when it was submitted it was a null return and showed nothing of the wines seized. The duties payable, estimated after examination by the Analyst, amounted to \$85.

Captain Bousfield, who said that neither he nor his crew were informed by R.O. Ward he had no knowledge of the liquor, was fined \$80.

The summons regarding the late return was not pressed.

## MOTOR LICENCES.

## WHEN DOES A DAY END?

## INTERESTING POINT REGARDING RENEWALS.

When Mr. Lewis, of 19, Broadwood Road, was summoned before Mr. Schofield yesterday for driving a car which was not duly licensed, and for doing so without an appropriate driver's licence, along Kennessey Road at 6 p.m. on July 31, he asked for a definite ruling as regards the renewal of licences annually. He then entered a formal plea of not guilty, explaining that he was taking that course as the question affected some 200 motorists and he wanted the matter trashed out for their benefit.

Inspector C. F. Alexander, prosecuting, remarked that it was a straightforward case. It was a question of whether the defendant had the required licence or not.

Mr. Lewis then remarked that the police usually gave a month's grace for the renewals of all such licences which expired every year on June 30. As they were renewed on the first of the month, the period of grace must include July 31. To this statement, Inspector Alexander replied that in the present case, the licences were already a month overdue. The Traffic Department closed at 5 p.m. on July 31 after which time licences were not procurable.

Defendant: In reply to that I asked the traffic sergeant if I could go the following week and he said "No, to-morrow will be all right."

His Worship: As far as I can see, the month's grace appears to have expired, as the police contend, at 5 p.m. on July 31.

Defendant: That, your Worship, is not one month.

His Worship: If you consider the Ordinance very strictly, the real time is midnight on the 31st.

Defendant: If the sergeant had told me to go straight away I could have done so.

Inspector Alexander: The Inspector-General of Police allows motorists to renew licences during July, not August.

"To-morrow Would Be All Right."

Sergeant Brittain said that at about 6 p.m. on July 31, he stopped the defendant in Kennessey Road and found he had not renewed his licence. He told the accused the Traffic Inspector would be informed.

Defendant: Do you remember I said to you, "If I go along after the holidays would that be all right to renew my licence?"—No, I don't.

Did you tell me that it would be too late after the holidays and that to-morrow would be all right?

Defendant then told the Magistrate that he thought the motoring public should get a definite ruling as to the month's grace allowed by the police. He wanted a definite statement as to whether it was genuine or not. If it were genuine, he would win his case, but if not genuine, he must lose, but that did not matter.

Inspector Alexander: I think that question should be put to the Inspector-General of Police.

A Period of Grace?

His Worship: There is nothing at all in the Regulations about that.

Inspector Alexander: Oh, No. Defendant: Then, your Worship, the police admit there's a period of grace?

His Worship: I can't take any notice of this period of grace.

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PHOTO OF NERVE CELLS SEEN THROUGH MICROSCOPE

FATHER'S ADVICE TO DAUGHTER.

HYDE PARK DEATH.

CAPONE'S SOUP KITCHEN.

SUSPENDED FOR NOT SAYING.

MANAGER SHY.

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## TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

## BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 355 METRES.

## 11 to 11.30 a.m.—Stock quotations.

## 11.30 a.m.—Chinese programme.

## 12.30 p.m.—European programme.

## 1 p.m.—Local time and weather report.

## 1.30 p.m.—Rugby Press news, mail notice, etc.

## 2 p.m.—Close down.

## 3 to 7 p.m.—Chinese programme.

## 8 to 8.30 p.m.—Chinese children's programme.

## 7 to 9.45 p.m.—European programme of Victor records supplied by Messrs. Tsang Fook Piano Co.

## 7 p.m.—Mail notice, etc.

## 7.05 to 7.40 p.m.—A Concert.

## Orchestral—Hungarian Dance No. 5 (Brahms).

## Orchestral—Hungarian Dance No. 6 (Brahms).

## Orchestral—Hungarian Dance No. 7 (Brahms).

## Orchestral—Hungarian Dance No. 8 (Brahms).

## Orchestral—Hungarian Dance No. 9 (Brahms).

## Orchestral—Hungarian Dance No. 10 (Brahms).

## Orchestral—Hungarian Dance No. 11 (Brahms).

## Orchestral—Hungarian Dance No. 12 (Brahms).

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## Orchestral—Hungarian Dance No. 31 (Brahms).

## Orchestral—Hungarian Dance No. 32 (Brahms).

## Orchestral—Hungarian Dance No. 33 (Brahms).

## Orchestral—Hungarian Dance No. 34 (Brahms).

## Orchestral—Hungarian Dance No. 35 (Brahms).

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Any make of shoe repaired  
with solid English leather.

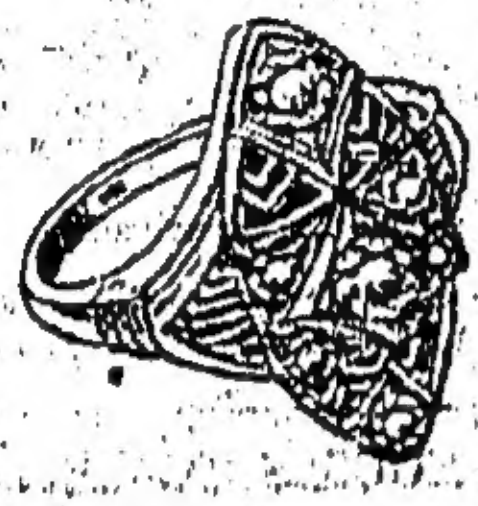
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give longer service  
and sustained comfort.

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leather from toe  
to heel) thus there  
are no weakening  
nails where the  
utmost strength is  
needed, and the  
shoe will always  
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BARGAIN & DOLLAR  
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LAST DAY, SAT., SEPT. 5th.

## LIFE ON SIXTY CENTS A WEEK.

TRAGEDY AND HARDSHIPS OF HONG KONG'S  
POOR CHILDREN.

GRAPHIC PICTURE DRAWN BY S.P.C. OFFICIAL  
AT ROTARY CLUB MEETING.

Speaking on "Child Welfare in Hong Kong," Mr. T. J. Hazelrigg, who is one of the joint honorary secretaries of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, said yesterday: "It appears to me that the Colony is faced with two alternatives in the case of sick children. One is to provide first class medical and hospital accommodation, to educate the parents as to the value of these and possibly ultimately to compel them in all cases of necessity to make use of them. The other alternative is to ignore the sickness of the children and dispose of their bodies. The latter policy is cheaper but I think you will agree with me that humanity demands the former."

Mr. Hazelrigg gave a very pointed address on the conditions under which the children of the poor are brought up and mentioned that the death rate in 1921 was 233 per thousand. Last year, it was stated, 6,777 infants died in their first year and 2,900 others, under the age of five, also lost their lives.

The meeting was presided over by Hon. Dr. S. W. Teo, who at the outset mentioned the question of providing playgrounds for the poor children as discussed at the Rotary Club luncheon the previous week.

## STARVATION AND DISEASE RAMPANT.

The Chairman said:—At our last meeting we decided to take the responsibility for organising games on certain vacant areas in the City of Victoria. Our President has written to the Colonial Secretary regarding our scheme and this is the reply from him, which I am going to read for your information.

"My Dear Hon. Sir, Many thanks for your letter of to-day's date. I am very pleased to see that the Rotary Club is prepared to undertake the management of two playgrounds for children and I will ask the Director of Public Works to hurry on the work of preparing these grounds so that the Club may start its excellent scheme at the earliest possible moment."

After extending a welcome to two Rotarian visitors from Shanghai, Messrs. A. H. Gordon and T. K. King, the Chairman introduced Mr. Hazelrigg, the hon. secretary of the Hong Kong Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He has come to talk to us on the subject of child welfare in Hong Kong. Mr. Hazelrigg was for sometime a secretary of one of the Society's branches in England. He has a thorough knowledge of the working scheme and he gave us the benefit of his knowledge in Hong Kong when we started the local Association. We are greatly indebted to him for all the help he gave in forming the local society. I am sure everybody will be interested in the welfare of the children in Hong Kong. I think every section of the community is greatly interested and I am sure we shall be delighted to hear Mr. Hazelrigg speak on the work it has done and the work it has carried on elsewhere.

### MR. HAZELRIGG'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Hazelrigg said:—I have never had the experience of speaking to one of these terrifying meetings before and if my voice does not carry properly I hope you will indicate it by throwing something at me.

The history of the Hong Kong Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has been so brief that we can hardly expect it to have resulted in any radical change in the conditions under which the children are living in this Colony. There is a great deal of exploratory work to be done before we can hope to achieve anything substantial.

The Society in Hong Kong was founded in January, 1930, and I may say that its effective life began in August, 1930, with the appointment of its first Inspector. In the following twelve months the Society was called on to investigate 173 cases, which affected the welfare of 233 children. The most outstanding fact that has been gleaned from the first year's experience is the amount of poverty which exists in this Colony and for which there is no organised relief. Eliminating those cases in which the income is such a substantial sum as \$20 a month and those cases in which we did not ascertain the income, we find in the remaining 140 cases that the family income was under \$2.00 per head per month, out of which the members of the family had to find clothing, food and lodging.

In 22 cases the Society found that the parents were utterly destitute and had no income whatever, and in 40 cases the family income worked out at under \$2.50 per head, that is about 20 cents per week, a trifle under half what I understand you pay for your tiffin here, to support an individual for the whole of the week. One has to bear in mind the fact that among the very poor employment is not regular and under

of it is merely casual labour and the income, such as it is, is precarious. For the adult, life, I think, must be always overshadowed by the fear of sickness, and unemployment. For the child it undoubtedly means, as a rule, life in a congested tenement house and nothing but the streets as playgrounds and all too frequently insufficient food to build up any reserves against disease.

### Work of the Society.

The Society is charged by its constitution with the duty of protecting the interests of the young and I think I am accepting it that it is the duty of the Society to ensure at least that the young do not suffer from starvation. Recognising that duty, the Society has, during the past seven months, granted food to 61 families. These grants of food were not indiscriminate. We very rarely make any advance of money and grants, as a rule, take the form of milk food of some sort or other such as Glaxo, Lactogen or some other well-known brand. I hope that is the means of saving a number of lives.

In some cases we find that the parents are unemployed and wholly destitute. In these cases it has been the policy of this association to try and make the parents self-supporting. We have tried to find employment for them—I am afraid we have not been very successful in some cases, and it is then that the Inspector General of Police becomes very useful. We try to find employment for the entirely destitute by giving them hawkers' licences and setting them up with a certain amount of stock.

To give you one instance of this, there was a woman living over in Kowloon who was left destitute by her husband's death and she had four children. When the case was reported to us they were absolutely without means of any kind. A member of the Society brought the case to our notice and contributed towards the licence and we paid for the stock. Through our Inspector we secured an apprenticeship for the eldest child and got a younger one placed in school. At least they now have enough to live on.

In other cases we find destitute children in the Colony without either parents or relatives. In these cases it has been the policy of the Society, particularly if the children are Hong Kong-born, to try and get them into some institution where they will be educated and where they will learn a trade and might grow into useful members of the community. This has been done in some cases during the past seven months. An instance of this was when the police one day brought to my office a half-naked and half-starving boy who had been sleeping under the verandah in Nathan Road. He had no relatives in the Colony and he was subsisting on what he could beg. He has been placed in the St. Louis Industrial School and is maintained there by the Society.

### St. Louis Industrial School.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs sent a boy to us recently whose father had been killed in an accident and this boy was wholly destitute. He was also placed in the St. Louis Industrial School and is learning carpentry, and I think he will make his way in the world.

Referring to one out of the ordinary cases, in which we found it necessary to place both child and parent in the care of an institution, that was the case of a woman who was suffering from leprosy, and her son, 15 years old, was also affected by the same disease. That case was reported to the Society when these

two people were living at outcast in a state of utter destitution in a very mean hut shelter on a shore near one of our bays. Through the kind offices of Mr. Wolfe, arrangements were made for them to be removed to a leper colony and the Society is maintaining them there.

The question of obtaining medical attention is one of the most important to the Society. During the past year we have obtained medical attention for children in 60 cases, and in 40 cases children have been reported as cured. It may sound very easy to obtain medical treatment for children. I can assure you in this Colony that there are few things more difficult to get than to get Chinese parents among the poor to see that their child gets proper medical treatment. They have an entire abhorrence and reluctance to take them to hospital. The parents are inclined to regard the hospital as places to which they take their children as a last resort.

Our inspectors are, I think, doing very useful work in educating parents in the use of the medical facilities available in the Colony and they are getting the children into hospitals and sometimes they manage to persuade the parents also. In many cases the parents will call and remove the child within 24 hours from the hospital. Whether they expect miracles in the way of rapid cures I don't know.

### Broads of Starvation.

I should be leaving a wholly wrong impression with you if I were to leave you with the idea that in every case in which we have supplied food and secured medical attention, the Society has been the means of saving life. It has not. Unfortunately, owing to the reluctance of people to take their children to hospital, in some cases ignorance as to the existence of the Society which is willing to help the children, cases are all too frequently reported to us at such a late stage that we can do nothing. The inroads of starvation and disease have lasted so long that the child's constitution has been so worn down that there is nothing we can do which could be effective.

While I speak of medical attention for children I should like to take this opportunity to question whether we have sufficient accommodation in the hospitals for the children of this Colony. I don't like statistics any more than you do, but one must get statistical, otherwise you cannot grasp the subject. We have not the result of the present year's census so I am driven back to the 1921 census in which we find the following figures. Children of the age of ten years and under, 64,000 (Chinese children only); under the age of five years, 45,000. At that time the death rate was stated to be 233 per thousand in the first year of birth. Let us look at the position as it was in June last. The number of beds and cots available in this Colony for children was 160, and this includes 150 in the French Hospital and in the Foundling Home of the Sacred Heart.

This works out at one bed per 400 children. Neither I nor anybody else can tell you the precise ratio of the number of beds there should be to the number of people in the population but there are, I think, factors which will give you a fair indication. The death rate in this Colony among children has been for the past two years over 6,000 of the children under one year of age. Last year the number was 6,777. Beneath the age of one year 2,500 children who died under the age of five years. That, I think, gives some indication that the available hospital accommodation is not sufficient. There is another indication, if it is noted, and that is the great number of children's bodies which are found yearly dumped in the streets of the Colony.

### "Nothing Serious."

"A little while ago one of our inspectors went round to see a case and found that the child had died and had been buried. She asked the parents what was the matter with the child and the reply was 'nothing serious.' I think, unless we are prepared to accept the standpoint of these parents that there was nothing serious the matter, and unless we accept the standpoint that 6,500 children died in one year in the same way, we are forced to the other alternative and that is that the hospital accommodation in this Colony for children is wholly inadequate for the needs."

I should, perhaps, qualify the figures I have given as to the number of beds available by saying that there are a certain number of beds available in the adult wards but these are not ascertainable and entirely dependent on the demands of the adults. One thing has been done during the last two months to increase the accommodation. In July the Chinese Sisters of the Precious Blood opened a small hospital with accommodation for approximately 40 children. The Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children gave a grant of \$1,000 towards the initial expenses of that hospital and during the past month it has also undertaken to spend a further \$500 on what the Medical Officer regards as essential equipment. It appears to me that the Colony is faced with two alternatives

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FACTORY  
AND  
BUNKERS

POWER  
HOUSE  
TUGS &  
LOCOS.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.  
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents, Hong Kong.

in the case of sick children. One is to provide really first-class medical and hospital accommodation, to educate the parents as to the value of these and possibly ultimately to compel them in all cases of necessity to make use of them. The other alternative is to ignore the sickness of the children and dispose of their bodies. The latter policy is cheaper but I think you will agree with me that humanity demands the former.

I read in the papers and I heard to-day with great pleasure that this Society is taking an active interest in children's playgrounds. A few days ago I was reading a book entitled "The Delinquent Child," and it may interest you to know that in the London area the figures show very clearly that the ratio of delinquency is highest in those areas in which there are the fewest facilities for recreation for children.

### Hong Kong's Slums.

I don't pretend to be an authority on the slums of Hong Kong and I don't say that our slums are any worse than those of many European cities, but it is a self-evident fact to anyone who goes round that overcrowding is rampant, where the sole playground for the children is the street. It is wonderful how these children ever grow up at all, and it is nothing short of miraculous if they develop a physique worth having and escape disease.

I think you are going to do a work of immense value to the Colony in your provision of playgrounds. I ask you to go a step further and make a study of the congested districts of this town and to use your influence with the powers that be to see that these congested districts are reconstructed. They clamour for demolition and reconstruction.

I have tried to show you something in a few words of the things our Society found itself up against. I think I can say that malnutrition, lack of nourishing food, and housing conditions and the failure of parents to avail themselves of medical facilities, plus shortage of accommodation, are taking a terrible toll on the child life of this Colony. You cannot remedy these things without money. You cannot remedy them unless there is public opinion behind it and here Rotarians can be of the greatest value for the community. So far as our society is concerned our work cannot continue as it should, unless it has the backing of public opinion, and financial help. We started in August last year with one Inspector. In July we took on another Inspector. Up to that time we had been averaging 30 cases a month. In July we had 35 cases and in August the figure went up to 55 and we have taken on a third Inspector and the Victoria district will be subdivided and I expect a leap-up of the figures.

If we are to help the destitute at all we must give some relief. It is no use telling the parents what to do if they have not the wherewithal to do it. I anticipate that we shall want \$5,000 for it. Inspectors of the class we have cannot be obtained for indifferent salaries. We engaged trained nurses for the work because we find so many medical cases. Our expenses for inspectors will be in the neighbourhood of \$4,000 next year. There is also a small amount of necessary administration expenses of the Society in the neighbourhood of \$1,000 or \$1,200 for office work. I should say that if our work is to develop as I hope to see it develop, our needs for next year will not be less than \$10,000.

### The New Territories.

Yesterday I received a letter from the secretary of the New Territories Medical Benevolent Association. That Association asks us to go and do our work in the New Territories, and they want us to relieve the poor there because they say they conduct their own clinics and fortunately find cases where children are half-starved because their parents are too poor to provide for them. Unless we have funds and public support we cannot provide food in the New Territories, we cannot employ staff, we cannot give support to the hospital, which is vital to the

Towards our expenditure of \$10,000 our anticipated income is \$3,000. Government grant which I hope will be maintained. We get roughly \$1,000 from annual subscribers. We get \$500 from the Ministering Children's League and we get \$200 coming in from investments of the Life Members Subscriptions and other large donations. Altogether we look like having, unless people prove generous, a deficit of \$10,000. Personally I am not frightfully depressed about that because I think that when the community of Hong Kong realise the needs of the children of the poor in this Colony, the community won't let them down and I ask you as a representative and influential body to do your utmost to see that the children are not let down.

I wish to thank you in the name of the Society for so kindly hearing what I have to say about the Society's needs and hopes for the future.

Professor Gerard asked if Mr. Hazelrigg had taken into account the thousands of children who were treated in the clinic at the Government Civil Hospital each year.

### Government Clinics.

Mr. Hazelrigg replied he did know that large numbers of children were being treated at the clinics in the Colony, and he said he wished to express thanks to those doctors who were so generously giving their time and valuable skill to helping the Colony's children. He referred to the work done at various clinics and said that they were doing an immense amount of good but he thought they needed more children's clinics distributed over the Colony.

In expressing the Club's thanks to the speaker, the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall said:—In his brief address, Mr. Hazelrigg has managed to give us a comprehensive and clear idea of the work undertaken by the Hong Kong S.P.C. the difficulty it had encountered, the work so far accomplished and the work it proposes to do in the future.

Mr. Hazelrigg has omitted to mention one important particular and that is the officials of the Society. Mr. Hazelrigg himself helped to start the Society and since January, last year, has been its joint hon. secretary. As Chairman of the Executive Committee I have had ample opportunities of appreciating and appreciating his work and it is no mere figure of speech to say that Mr. Hazelrigg has been the Society's very life and soul. (Applause.) His sympathy for the poor suffering children is unbounded while the energy he displays and enormous trouble he takes in affording relief to these children is simply amazing.

Some of the results of this self-imposed labour—a labour of love—have already been mentioned though very inadequately in his short address. Mr. Hazelrigg has told us a tale of sickness, poverty, and suffering and of the wonderful which the S.P.C. has made towards amelioration. Mr. Hazelrigg has told us his tale with a studied avoidance of rhetoric and that simplicity has succeeded better in evoking sympathy.

### An Appeal.

If you realise the needs of the children of Hong Kong, as I know you do, and if you think the work of Mr. Hazelrigg and his associates deserves encouragement and support, as I know you do, I ask those of you who are not already members of the Society to join it so that you may take a share in the helping of these unfortunate children and thus share the joy of helping those who need your help.



## THE MODERNISING OF SUN WOOL.

### ANCIENT WALLED TOWN BECOMES MODERN CITY.

#### WHAT MODERN CHINA CAN DO.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Kong Moon, Aug. 30.

The City of Sun Wool, the largest city, and until recently the capital of the Sun Wool District is another city which has within the past three years followed the example of Canton in being transformed into a new city modernly built.

This ancient city surrounded by a massive wall, lying solidly and snugly between the Sun Wool mountain and the inland water-way was formerly known as the City of Kong Chow. Thirty years ago it was considered somewhat anti-foreign, but now within the brief limit of three years this city has been changed from a thoroughly typical old time city with its miles of narrow and winding streets into an up-to-date city with wide, well paved streets, lighted with electricity, re-sounding with the "honk" of the motor-bus and motor-car. The city has a population of not less than 200,000 people.

The transformation effected during these three years is sufficient to indicate the resource and determination and energy of the Cantonese. That such remarkable changes could be made in an old and comparatively conservative city gives abundant proof that China has entered upon a new era of wonderful development and expansion. The massive city wall which had stood as a defence for the people during the past centuries was thrown down and in its place broad and solid thoroughfares now serve the City. Thousands of shops and houses within the space of a few months were razed to the ground to clear the way for the new streets. Huge concrete drains were placed down to insure an effective drainage system for the future. The time is past when the narrow and insanitary streets were full of dirty water and garbage. Streets with a solid foundation of stone and well paved surface, are now lined with modern buildings, shops and houses two and three stories in height, built of brick and cement concrete, with plenty of windows to admit the light and air. An electric light plant now supplies the city.

#### Park, Buses and Trams.

On the north side of the city on a hill on which a part of the old city wall still stands, a well laid out park, with shrubs and flowers and trees affords a pleasant and healthful resort for the people. The Sunning Railway skirts the city on

the north and west sides, the trains stopping at two stations within the city limits. A splendid motor road connects Sun Wool with the city of Kong Moon four miles to the east, buses running every few minutes between the two cities.

#### A Benefactor.

The late Mr. Fung Ping Shan, who passed away recently in Hong Kong, was a native of Sun Wool. A beautiful and substantial three story library, well provided with papers, magazines and books, kept clean and orderly, stands on one of the new city streets the gift of this patriotic native son. Mr. Fung also provided the city with an up-to-date public school building for the children whose parents cannot afford to send them to private schools.

#### Schools and Government Buildings.

In the city there are two or more middle schools, one of which has a teacher's normal training course. There are a number of private schools, but much remains to be done in providing the city with an adequate school system to afford the thousands of boys and girls an opportunity to secure an education. There are six churches in the city with quite a considerable membership. Two or three well equipped schools are carried on in connection with some of the churches.

For many past decades Sun Wool city has been recognized as the capital city of the district with the Magistrate and the many other district and municipal officials located in the old Kamen. Early in the year The Magistrate together with the members of the Board of education and other officials moved to the city of Kong Moon, four miles to the east, establishing there the district headquarters. This move has made Kong Moon a more important centre, enhancing there the value of property.

The Sun Wool district is noted for its palm leaf fan industry, and for the quality and variety of the fruits grown. The Sun Wool oranges are of a specially fine flavour.

A scheme is projected to deepen the narrow river way between Sun Wool and Kong Moon cities, also to widen the waterway connecting Sun Wool city with the inland stretch of sea to the south-west. If this project is carried through it will add greatly to the importance of Sun Wool as a commercial city.

## "ONE HOUSE, ONE WELL."

### MR. LO DISCUSSES PRESENT REGULATIONS.

#### MOTION AT SANITARY BOARD MEETING.

Two issues of an important nature were brought before the Sanitary Board yesterday. The President, Mr. C. H. Sayer, brought up the first and Mr. M. K. Lo, sponsored the second, regarding which there was much discussion by the members.

The President, pursuant to notice, moved:

"That a select committee be appointed to consider and advise the Board—having regard to the data now available, whether it should exercise its power to exempt or modify the provisions of By-law 5 and if so, in what way; and in particular to consider whether a distinction should be drawn between establishments already operating and establishments to be operated in future; and that Mr. M. K. Lo, Dr. R. A. de Castro Basto and Mr. Wong Kwong Tin do form such committee."

Before putting his motion, Mr. M. K. Lo stated:—

Owing to indisposition, I was unable to be present at the meeting of the Board held on the 7th July. But from the minutes of that meeting I have been able to visualize what took place.

Amongst the business to be transacted at that meeting was an application for permission to install certain water closets at Nos. 1 and 8, Minden Avenue, Kowloon. That application had been refused by the Select Committee appointed to deal with applications for water closets on the ground that it was proposed to have only one central well to feed the closets in the row of houses, and not to have "one house, one well, one pump."

The formula "one house, one well, one pump" appears to have been sanctified into a definite rule which the Select Committee felt itself bound to follow, and non-compliance with which was treated by the Select Committee as a conclusive ground for refusing an application.

#### Origin Not Clear.

The origin of this rule, and the rational basis upon which it rests, have never been clear to me. When the papers in connection with the Minden Avenue application came before me, I ventured to inquire to the effect that I did not propose to differ from the unanimous views of the Select Committee on the merits of that particular case, but that I had never understood the reason for this so-called rule, and that I reserved full liberty to review and reconsider the whole question when it was brought up as a general question.

The Minden Avenue application having been refused by the Select Committee, it came before this Board on the 7th July for confirmation or reversal of that refusal. The Vice-President moved that the application be refused. You, Sir, moved by way of an amendment a motion expressed in such a way as to carry out two distinct objects, namely:—

(a.)—That the "rule" might be re-examined, first by the Select Committee itself, and, with the benefit of the advice and recommendation of that Select Committee, by the Board as a whole, and,

(b.)—That pending such re-examination, the consideration of the particular application be adjourned.

#### Reason for Motion.

The Vice-President's motion for the refusal of the particular application was carried, and your motion was defeated by a majority. Sir, no one appreciates more keenly than I do that a member of this Board should loyally abide by the considered views of the majority of the Board, however much such views might differ from his own. In the ordinary course of events, therefore, I should not feel justified in introducing a motion which, so far as it relates to the question of re-examination of the so-called rule, is practically word for word the same as the motion which you moved on the 7th inst. and which was defeated. But I cannot help feeling that if the members had understood perhaps more clearly the exact import and implication of your motion, it would not have been defeated. In introducing my motion this afternoon, I therefore rely upon my colleagues' indulgence to a fellow member who feels strongly that this important question of principle should be further debated upon, and who is given the credit of bringing up this matter discreetly with no axe to grind.

I desire to make my position perfectly plain. This motion—like the defeated motion—does not commit the Board to any particular view on the question of this so-called rule, but merely seeks to obtain advice and information in regard to it. This motion—like the defeated motion—does not imply the slightest diminution of that complete confidence which the Board reposes in its Select Committee. As the Select Committee comprises, in the persons of the Vice-

President and the Medical Officer of Health, two experts on the question of water-closets, I should imagine the Board would hesitate a great deal before it would venture to differ from any unanimous opinion of that Select Committee on the merits of any particular case. But if that Committee were allowed a so-called rule of general application to decide, conclusively whether a particular application should or should not be granted, then I feel that, as a representative of the public, I should know the reasons and rational justification for that rule. And I should imagine the Board as a whole is in a similar position. After all, it should not be difficult for experts to explain to laymen in non-technical language the reason for any particular requirement in such a matter as that concerning water closets.

What are the reasons? What are then, the reasons for the rule? We do not, and cannot know, until the Select Committee, if this motion is carried, has reported to the Board. Without in any way anticipating such a report, I may perhaps be permitted to state what I understand vaguely as some of the reasons.

It is said that although one well and one pump for one row of houses may be unobjectionable so long as all the houses are owned by one person, the objection will arise at once as soon as the houses are separately sold, because of the divided responsibility which will arise under different ownerships, and that there is, practically, expedient to insure that the licence shall be in force only whilst the houses are owned by one person. Difficulties of this kind are, of course, legal rather than technical, and as a lawyer I may perhaps be allowed to venture an opinion in the hope that it may be of some assistance to the Select Committee.

The permit to construct water closets contains four usual conditions, and may include any number of special conditions that may be necessary. I cannot see that there is any objection in law to insert a special condition to the effect that the permit shall only held good as long as all the houses are owned by one person and that it shall be revoked upon the sales of any of the houses; further it can stipulate that a letter from the Board to the applicant setting out such a special condition shall be registered by the applicant in the Land Office against all the houses, so that any purchaser of any of the houses will find, on making the usual search in the Land Office, that the licence for the water closets will not be available on the sale of any of the houses.

Perhaps I may also be allowed to draw the attention of the Board to section 9 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1927, which repeals the old sections 102 and 102(a) of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903; and substitutes therefor a new section 102. Sub-section 1 provides that no person shall maintain or allow to remain on any premises owned or occupied by him any water closet or urinal unless constructed with the permission of the Board and the consent of the Governor in Council, and the powers of the Board in relation to any breach of any of the conditions of the permit extend not only to the owner, but to the occupier of the premises in which such water closet or urinal exists, and the powers of the Magistrate to order removal are equally extensive.

#### Suggestions.

As I have stated, we do not know the reason for the rule "one house, one well, one pump," but I can see some good reasons for not having such a rule. For instance, a man wishes to construct a row of houses to be refitted as an investment. The development scheme of the whole property may lend itself admirably to the construction of one central well in a convenient site to supply the necessary water for all the houses for flushing purposes, and from the point of view of efficiency and economy since one man can be appointed to look after the whole installation. In such a case, unless there are reasons against such a proposal from the point of view of public health, it seems rather unreasonable that we should spoil such a general scheme of development and insist on the extra expenditure of "one house, one well, one pump."

I think I have said sufficient to convince the members of this Board that the object of this motion is fundamentally sound, and should be supported, and I therefore move accordingly the motion standing in my name:—

"That the Select Committee of the Board appointed to exercise the powers and functions of the Board under section 102 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance be invited to examine into the existing practice relating to the requirement of one house, one well, one pump; and to report to the Board what are the grounds for this requirement, whether, and under what conditions it is possible and desirable to relax them."

Those Present.—The following members were present:—Mr. G. R. Sayer (President), the Hon. Mr. H. T. Grealy, C.B.E., Dr. R. A. de Castro Basto, Mr. M. K. Lo, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin and Mr. J. H. Gelling (Secretary).

## HONG KONG STOCK MARKET.

### YESTERDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

The chief feature of the market yesterday morning was the strong demand for China Lights, in which very large dealings have taken place both for cash and forward delivery. There is also still a demand for quite a number of stocks in the list.

Banks were dealt in at \$2,040.

Bank of East Asia were in request at \$134, but no shares appeared.

Unions were wanted at \$552, which did not tempt holders.

Wharves were enquired at \$163 without leading to business.

Providents (old), after having been reported done at \$8.40 and \$8.55, were in further demand at \$8. The new shares were reported sales at \$3.05 and \$3.10, but at the close there were buyers at the former rate.

Hotels (old), after changing hands at \$173, were in demand at \$17.35, but sellers held out for \$17.80. There were sales of new shares at \$18.90, but buyers were willing to go on at this rate.

Hong Kong Land, which were reported sales at \$91 and \$92, were in demand at \$91.50, which sellers asking the higher quotation.

Realities were in request at \$17.40 ex div., but the rate did not lead to any transactions.

There were sellers offering \$2.05 at \$1.15, but nothing transpired at this rate.

Trams, which were reported sales at \$22.10 and \$22.20, were still in demand at \$22.10.

Star Ferries were in demand at \$94, which did not bring out any shares.

China Lights were done at \$30, and there were buyers at this rate at the close.

Electric, which were sold at \$31, were wanted at this rate at the end.

Telephones (fully paid) were wanted at \$46, and the new shares were dealt in at \$34, and buyers wanted shares at \$34.

Cemeteries, after being done at \$20, were in request at \$20.40.

Bops had buyers at \$22 without getting shares.

Dairy Farms, with sales reported at \$33, had buyers offering \$32.00, but sellers were asking the former figure.

Lane, Crawfords (old) were again in demand at \$7.80 and the new shares at \$7.50, but there was nothing to record.

Mackintosh stocks was in demand at \$18 without business being done. Amusements (old) were in demand at \$26, as were the new shares at \$23 and \$23.80, respectively.

Entertainments (old) were enquired for at \$13.

Constructions had buyers offering \$13.80, but the rate did not procure shares.

Afternoon's Transactions.

The demand for China Lights, mentioned in the official summary yesterday morning, still continued and the rate advanced to \$31.90 cash. Hotels (old) also came in for enquiries, there being buyers at the close at \$17.40. The rest of the market remains very steady.

Unions were again in demand and at the advanced rate of \$552, but this did not lead to business.

Underwriters were in request at the slightly improved figures of \$9.15, but no shares came out.

Providents (old) were reported done at \$8.55 and \$8.65, and at the close there were buyers at \$8.40. For the new shares buyers were in evidence at \$3.10.

Hotels (old) were in demand at \$17.40, after sales at \$17.35. The new shares were done at \$18.90, with buyers at the close at \$18.90, but sellers wanted \$17.10.

Lands, which were done at \$91 and \$92, were in request at the former rate, but sellers wanted \$92. Wharves were reported sales at \$16.40, and there were sellers at \$16.40.

China Lights were put through as high as \$31.90, with sellers willing to accept \$32, and at the close there were still buyers at the former rate. Electric changed hands at \$31.75, and at the close there were buyers at slightly under \$31.90.

Telephones (part paid) were reported sales at \$34, and there were buyers offering \$34.00. Bops were in demand at \$22, but this rate did not procure shares. Constructions were in demand at \$14 without obtaining shares. Government Loan had buyers at 51 per cent premium.



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## DARING BURGLARY IN MAY ROAD.

### CHIEF VISITS AVA MANSIONS.

Ava Mansions, May Road, were the scene of a particularly insolent burglary in the early hours of yesterday morning, when an unknown thief entered the ground and first floors of the building and made good his escape with articles and money to the total value of about \$432. The theory that the burglary was committed by a former servant, who was discharged some time ago, is held by the authorities, and added point is given to it by the fact that the thief entered the room in which Mr. and Mrs. Barker were sleeping, and, without waking them, stole clothing and a trinket box, the estimated value of which was about \$30. It would seem most improbable that this could have been accomplished by anyone entirely unfamiliar with the premises.

Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, on the first floor, suffered somewhat more severely from the visitation of the thief, the sum of \$342 in Hong Kong currency and a cheque for \$200 (gold) on an American Bank being stolen. Steps to prevent payment of the cheque were taken by Mr. Maynard immediately the loss was discovered.

The affair was not entirely destitute of amusing incidents, for the burglar, when inserting his arm through the window of the bedroom on the ground floor to enable him to clamber into the room, placed his hand in an open powder bowl reposing near the window, and as a result left clearly marked finger prints on the powder.

The police are conducting the usual investigations.

## CARRIAGE OF UNSTAMPED LETTERS.

### ATTEMPT TO DEFAUD CHINESE POSTAL AUTHORITIES.

Yet another instance of an attempt to defraud the Chinese Postal Authorities by the transport of a quantity of unstamped letters by an unauthorised person was brought to the notice of the Courts, yesterday, when Leung Pak-hee was charged before Mr. Williams at the Central Magistrate's court with having committed the offence.

He was arrested when coming ashore from a river boat with the letters in his possession.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton, the Postmaster General, who conducted the prosecution, said:—This case is exactly similar to the first one I brought before you, but not to the second one. I have here 27 letters, or 28, and they are all addressed to places outside the Colony, none of them stamped. On the outside of the package which was found on the man was written "Messrs. Met Wa Leung & Co., Des Vaux Road Central." On the left of this address there is a note in Chinese which reads "forty cents is to be paid to bearer." It is not a case of delivering individual letters. It is a deliberately defrauding of the Chinese Post and there is also reason to believe it was for profit—he was to get 40 cents out of it. I ask your Worship to take a serious view of it.

In answer to a question from the Bench, Mr. Hamilton stated that most of the letters were addressed to the Philippines, a few being destined for Manila and Holland. The unpaid postage worked out at four cents a letter. The defendant was fined \$50, or five weeks. He had a previous conviction, having been given 12 strokes for carrying *po pin* lottery tickets.

Mr. Hamilton:—I shall have a few words with the defendant whom, fortunately, I have got in this case. I shall deal with these letters.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## THE DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL

## NOTICE.

NEXT Term will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th at 8.30 A.M. New Boys should attend on that day.

Particulars as to Fees, etc. can be obtained from the School.

## ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

## FANLING CADDIES.

As far as No. Caddies have registered under the New Scheme proposed by the Committee and as the arrangements for providing Caddies from another source have fallen through, Players are kindly requested to make their own arrangements for Caddies till further Notice. NO LOCAL CADDIE IS TO BE ENGAGED AT FANLING.

Special Railway Tickets for Caddies taken from Hong Kong may be obtained on Application to the Club Office.

## THE MACAO JOCKEY CLUB.

THE INAUGURAL RACE MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at the AERIA PRETA, MACAO on SUNDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER, 1931, commencing at 1.30 P.M.

The First Ball will be rung at 1 P.M.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE. Members are Notified that they and their Ladies must wear their Badges prominently displayed.

No one without a Badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure.

Badges admitting NON-MEMBERS to the Members' Enclosure at \$1 each are obtainable through the Secretary upon introduction by a Member.

Members can obtain upon application to the Secretary Badges (limited to two) for the free admission to the Members' Enclosure of Wives, Lady Relatives and Friends.

Refreshments will be obtainable in the Enclosure.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE. The Price of admission to the Public Enclosure is 20 Cents.

STEAMERS. The S.S. "TAISHAN" will leave HONG KONG at 9 A.M., returning from MACAO at 6 P.M.

Conveyances will be obtainable at the MACAO WHARF.

By Order, W. L. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

## G. B. R.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT is prepared to receive Tenders for the Purchase of Old Materials comprising the following: Scrap Metals—Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, Brass, Bronze, Copper and Aluminum, also Lumps of Iron, C.C. & W.C. in Good Condition.

Further Particulars and Forms of Tender may be had on application to the Supt. ACCOUNTS and STORES, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. [1131]

## HUMPHREYS ESTATE &amp; FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE. The Undersigned Certificate for 100 Old Shares in this Company registered in the Name of Mrs. E. S. ANDREWS has been LOST or DESTROYED, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Company before the 31st SEPTEMBER, 1931, New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificate No. 5161 will thereupon be treated by this Company as NULL and VOID.

Certificate No. 5161 dated 7th SEPTEMBER, 1904, for 100 Shares Nos. 78801/78900.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hong Kong, 24th Aug. 1931. [1090]

## FANLING HUNT &amp; RACE CLUB.

THE following Dates have been selected for STEEPLECHASE RACE MEETINGS at KWAN TI during the Season 1931/1932:

SUNDAY ..... November 15th  
SUNDAY ..... December 20th  
FRIDAY ..... January 1st  
and  
SUNDAY ..... January 8th

SUNDAY ..... January 24th  
SUNDAY ..... February 14th  
SUNDAY ..... March 13th  
SUNDAY ..... April 17th

[1131]

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## The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, SEPTEMBER 2, 1931.

## CHILD WELFARE IN HONG KONG.

At yesterday's meeting of the Rotary Club it was obvious that Mr. T. M. HAZLERIGG stirred some very uneasy consciences. An appeal was made on behalf of Child Welfare Work in Hong Kong, and very early in his address Mr. HAZLERIGG was showing that poverty is at the root of child suffering. The poverty in our slums is past belief, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Mr. HAZLERIGG is Hon. Secretary, is doing work among people whose income is as low as sixty cents per week per head. In 1921 child mortality was recorded as 296 per thousand infants under one year. Last year 6,770 children under one year died, and another 2,300 between one year and five years. The main causes were malnutrition and the diseases arising from that state. The Society has no hesitation in saying, that though ignorance, and fear of Western medicine are big factors in this sacrifice of infant life, sheer poverty is by far the greatest cause.

Mr. HAZLERIGG was dealing with fundamental things, and he summarized the position when he pointed out that there were two possible courses: to ignore the suffering due to poverty, or to provide relief. The former policy had the merit of being cheaper, but the latter was in accord with the dictates of humanity.

A very general attitude is to say that we foreigners are not here for the benefit of Chinese paupers; we are a community of British traders and professional men; we look after any deserving, and many not very deserving, cases of distress among our own people, but we live in our own compounds, and at our own standards, and we cannot be expected to shoulder the burden of China's poverty. We simulate, in fact, a man of property and two respectable ecclesiastics of whose conduct a certain Teacher of nine centuries ago spoke rather disparagingly, when dealing with the eternal problems of destitution and suffering. However, Hong Kong circumstances are altogether different, and we simply cannot afford to be so selfish.

Mr. HAZLERIGG was a very conscientious workman, but he might have written, perhaps, a really fine book out of a library of similar communities, and he might have had a juster estimate of his own power.

We all know perfectly well that that kind of humbug is not good enough. The Society in question wants \$15,000, and is obviously very doubtful if it will get it, in spite of Mr. HAZLERIGG's advocacy. The hard fact remains that the money in question would save lives and mend broken bodies of children. Is it worth doing? If not, a eugenicist would advise: "Put up a lethal chamber and shorten the suffering."

In England, when the country was poor, disorganized and divided against itself, this problem of utter destitution was faced. Within fifty years of the dissolution of the monasteries, where, in the Middle Ages, the destitute were helped, Queen Elizabeth's Council had set up a system of Poor Relief. When the system broke down last century it was reorganized. No one in England is allowed to starve.

It is easy to argue that a system of Poor Relief is impossible in Hong Kong. We all know the line of reasoning about attracting every sponger in China. But is Hong Kong, satisfied with its street alehouses, its prowling children and hungry destitutes? How virtuously angry we are when we read of such things in far off Russia! The wealth of a nation lies neither in gold, nor in the efficiency of a small class, but in the general health, prosperity and happiness of its citizens. This doctrine of WILLIAM CORBETT is now a commonplace, and it is true of Hong Kong. There are immense commercial and industrial possibilities in this place, but the only sure foundation is a healthy and contented population; a great community cannot be maintained on a foundation of slums, like the slums of Hong Kong. It is no good arguing that Hong Kong has always been like that. As a city grows its slums tend to become worse—more and more crowded and dirty, and inhabited by growing numbers of diseased persons, unemployed and unemployable. The new areas are fairly wholesome, but the older parts of Victoria get steadily worse.

We have been warned that this Colony has reached the limits of taxation and our evils must take care of themselves. We commend that warning to the affluent sections of the community, and we ask them, to ponder, one Saturday afternoon, when it is too wet to go racing, to play games, or even to visit the cinema, whether that is really the truth!

## SIR HALL CAINE.

A REUTER cable tells us to-day that Sir HALL CAINE is dead at the great age of seventy-eight. Sir HALL CAINE was one of the oddest figures of English letters. Long ago, as a young man he was an associate of WILLIAM MORRIS, DANTE GABRIEL ROSSSETTI and others of that brilliant circle, and an early work from his pen was a study of S. T. COLERIDGE's mystical poem *Cristabel*. But young HALL CAINE soon deserted highbrow stuff, and in 1835 his career as a novelist began with "The Shadow of a Crime." The curious thing was that HALL CAINE like his rival, Miss MARIE CORELLI, took himself very seriously, and fully believed that he was in the succession of FIELDING and THACKERAY, SCOTT and DICKENS.

HALL CAINE had plenty of imagination and real literary gifts, but his taste and his sense of values were utterly false, when judged by the tested canons of literature. However, these defects were quite approved by many rather simple-minded people, who regarded HALL CAINE as the prophet of the age. In these days, however, we see that the villainy of his villains was often laughable, and his heroes were unbelievable prig.

Sir HALL CAINE outlived his day. His many stories are his best work, and still sell to some extent, but most of his books have been snowed under by the great drifts of recent best sellers. Modern writers of popular novels suffer from few illusions. If you solemnly informed Mr. EDGAR WALLACE that he was "a classic," he would tell you that you were a fool or a sycophant. But what enjoyment he gives, especially to those of us who want to "forget everything" after a hard day's work. Sir HALL CAINE was a very conscientious workman, but he might have written, perhaps, a really fine book out of a library of similar communities, and he might have had a juster estimate of his own power.

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## ★ News and Views ★

## Mr. Baldwin's Birthday.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., was 64 last month. The Conservative leader spent his birthday quietly among his own people in the Bowdley Division of Worcestershire.

## Main-Line Electrification.

The first stage of the electrification of the London-Brighton line is expected to be completed by next July. This is the first main-line electrification in England, but if the report of the Weir Committee receives the support it deserves, it will be only a beginning in a vast transformation of the whole of Britain's railway system.

## A Scot-The Gaffer.

A Scot—he lives at one of those Australian up-country sheep-farms—is the hero of the newest golf story. His loves of this aggravating game was great; his resources, alas, were few. Therefore, so the story goes, he built one green and set nine tees in a circle around it. To avoid long walks from tee to green he used nine balls, each one numbered; he plays from each tee in turn. But what does he do when all nine balls are on the green simultaneously? Suppose he lays himself two or three stymies!

## Fish!

The Gulf of St. Lawrence should rank among the finest fishing grounds of the world, says Dr. Harry M. Kyle, marine biologist and fishery expert of Hamburg, Germany, who attended the Canadian Biological Conference, at the Matamek River. Dr. Kyle points out that over fifty species of food fish are taken in the North Sea, and is of the opinion that the Gulf of St. Lawrence contains fully as many species that should be available for Canadian consumption and for export to the United States and Europe.

## Fiat Champagne!

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## Raprievs.

Canoe Paul Bruce, a Holstein bull condemned to the stockyards three years ago, is to-day grand champion bull of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede. A Saskatchewan breeder who originally owned Canoe Paul Bruce decided he was worth more dead than alive, but a representative of the Saskatchewan Dairy Branch rescued him as he was being led to the stockyards, and the animal was placed with a breeder. Appreciating the show qualities of Canoe Paul Bruce, a live stock representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway took an interest in him and under the Strathmore Farm colours the bull was awarded the grand championship.

## South Africa and Trade with Japan.

An Empire-wide attempt to win back trade which is being lost to Japan may be initiated through the Durban Chamber of Commerce, which has asked its representative on the British Empire Federation of Chambers of Commerce to learn whether Durban commerce is alarmed by the leaping Japanese imports into the Union of South Africa, as revealed in the trade returns for the first three months of 1931. Imports from Japan were worth £205,000, being 4.3 per cent. of the total imports; last year they amounted in value to £19,000. The Chamber of Commerce statement is to the effect that while a close watch is being maintained locally for any untoward results of the agreement between Japan and the Union, the fact that within recent months imports from Japan have increased, while exports actually decreased, is not necessarily due to the agreement with the South African Government. This increase would have taken place if no agreement had been made, as it was caused entirely by the low prices of Japanese goods in comparison with those of Great Britain, Europe, America, and the Union. The increase is causing the gravest apprehension among industrialists and business men. It is realized that a growth of purchases from Japan, if it attains large dimensions, as it is tending to do to-day, must prejudice South Africa's trade relations with Great Britain and Europe, where the Union's markets lie. The problem is felt to be probably too great for the Union Government alone to solve, but the Governments of the Empire should be able to devise an effective remedy.

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## NAVAL ARSENAL.

## COLONY TO PAY \$2,000,000.



## NATIONAL CABINET MEETING.

## CIVIL SERVICE SALARY CUTS FORESHADOWED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The examination of the economic side of the problem was nearly completed at this evening's meeting of the Cabinet which lasted three and a quarter hours. The economies not yet settled include reduction of salaries of Cabinet Ministers, Members of the House of Commons, Civil Servants, Judges and teachers.

Consideration of the Financial side is advanced, but will be resumed to-morrow.

It is learned that while the Cabinet aim at producing a programme assured of majority support and speedy passage through the House of Commons, Mr. MacDonald is courting an ultimate personal triumph by including proposals which the followers of Mr. Henderson approved as Labour Ministers.

In conformity with the usual budgetary procedure, the new proposals are not likely to be divulged before the meeting of Parliament.

A mass defection of Labourites is expected which will necessitate the allotting of minor Ministerial posts to Liberals and Conservatives.

The Rt. Hon. Craigie Aitchison, Lord Advocate of Scotland, has agreed to retain his office, and the Conservative Chief Whip, Comm. Rt. Hon. D. M. Byres Mansel, R.N., takes over the Whip's office.

The National Cabinet assembled promptly at 10 o'clock this afternoon at 10 Downing Street. The first Cabinet meeting was preceded by a theatrical ceremony of posing for the cameras. It is suggested to-night that Parliament may be called on September 15 instead of September 8 in order to permit the Cabinet to make a very detailed examination of the Sub-Committee's reports.

## A Strenuous Week-end.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Aug. 31.

The Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald, returned to London by aeroplane this morning from Llandudno, where, over the week-end, he had been hard at work on various matters connected with the task of the new Government. The Cabinet met this afternoon. Members have been studying the material prepared by the two Sub-Committees appointed at the first meeting on Wednesday last to report on economy and taxation measures and on Parliamentary procedure. The reports are understood to be complete, and the Cabinet is proceeding to a final study of the comprehensive scheme to be submitted to Parliament at a special session next week.

So far, the only item of the proposals which has been disclosed and discussed is a suggested reduction by ten per cent. in Unemployment Benefit apart from allowances for children, but when an official announcement of the completed plan is made it is confidently anticipated that it will be found to provide for equitable distribution of sacrifices in accordance with Government's declared policy.

To-day's meeting of the Cabinet lasted three and a quarter hours. The arrival and departure of Ministers was watched by a large crowd.

## Cabinet Meetings Daily.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Sept. 1.

Cabinet Ministers are engaged on a week of intensive work. They will hold full meetings daily, and in between will be in constant touch working as a team upon various aspects of the task they are pledged to perform. They expect to complete to-day the economy side of the work and then to study in detail the proposals for new taxation drafted by the Cabinet Finance Committee.

The intention of the Cabinet is to have a scheme completed and circulated for presentation, as a comprehensive whole, to Parliament when it meets next week. Part of the scheme will be of budgetary matter, and 'Parliamentary privilege' coupled with the importance of avoiding any possibility of evasion in case of new taxation makes it essential that secrecy shall be maintained until Parliament is informed. It is considered equally desirable that the principle of 'equality of sacrifice' proposals dealing with economy should be announced at the same time as the new taxation.

The question of cuts in salaries of Ministers, Members of Parliament, and Public Servants will, it is understood, be further examined to-day.

The Cabinet's desire is to produce a scheme which fully meets the budgetary situation and is, at the same time, considered equitable in sacrifices and demands by the Nation as a whole.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## CHITTAGONG RIOTS CONTINUE.

## INFURIATED MOB CAUSE \$75,000 DAMAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 1.

There has been an orgy of destruction all day long with the mob completely out of hand, and it is estimated it has cost the city \$75,000.

The infuriated mob looted the Hindu business area, ransacked shops and looted the gold and jewellery contents of safes along with other booty. Officials are busily fighting numerous incendiary fires and endeavouring to calm the uproar. Armed police have been called in, but the terror continued until midnight when, with the enforcement of the Curfew Order, the situation was apparently controlled.

[A message from Chittagong, dated Aug. 31, states:—Communal rioting has broken out as a sequel to the murder of the Mohammedan Police Inspector, Ahsanullah.]

An infuriated Moslem mob looted and burned a large Hindu shop in the centre of the city.

The Hindu population is panicking, shops are closed and mails are being delivered under armed escort.]

## MR. J. H. THOMAS AND N.U.R.

## EXECUTIVE DECIDE HE IS NOT ENTITLED TO PENSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Aug. 31.

Mr. J. H. Thomas' fall from grace is completed by the decision of the National Union of Railwaymen's Executive that he is not entitled to his pension.

"I Will Not be a Coward."

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Aug. 31.

Mr. Thomas had, earlier in the day, resigned his position as Political Secretary of the N.U.R., with which he had been closely associated for nearly 25 years.

The resignation followed Mr. Thomas' decision to continue in office in the National Government as Dominions Secretary and a request from the Executive of the Union, which is an affiliated organisation of the Labour Party, that he should immediately resign from the Government.

In his letter of resignation, Mr. Thomas says his decision in the hour of the nation's crisis was not hastily reached, but with a knowledge of the facts and in the sincere belief that he was rendering not only his best service to the railwaymen, but discharging his duty to the nation.

"To withdraw from that position now would brand me as a coward," he added.

The largest branch of the National Union of Railwaymen, in Derby—Mr. Thomas' constituency—has assured him of its full confidence.

## SITUATION IN BURMA OUTLOOK BRIGHTER.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Aug. 31.

The India Office statement on Burma for last week says the situation continues to improve satisfactorily on the whole.

In the Thetmyo District, the surrenders now amount to 1,476, including three important leaders who were on the list of those excluded from the amnesty.

Surrenders in other districts continue and the total is now 4,671. No serious engagements between the Government forces and the rebels occurred during the week.

Says Sen, the organiser of the Thetmyo rebellion, was convicted and sentenced to death by special tribunal at Thetmyo on August 28.

The Irrawaddy in lower Burma is falling, and it is hoped that the danger of serious breaches of the embankments has passed.

The procedure under the new small Cabinet arrangement is that a Cabinet of ten alone takes decisions, but that Ministers are present when their departments are being discussed. These Ministers may take part in discussions, but play no part in the actual decision.

It is now known that the decision to allow five points reduction in the Civil Service cost of living bonus which is to operate to-day was made by the Labour Government and that an order to give effect to the decision was also issued by the last Government.

The Premier continues to receive an enormous quantity of letters from all classes of the community assuring him of support and offering congratulations on the course he has adopted.

## PLAGUE IN BARCELONA.

## STRICT PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES BEING TAKEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BARCELONA, Sept. 1.

Inhabitants of the San Martin district, outside Barcelona, are being compulsorily inoculated, for alternative measures to prevent the spread of plague. Several houses have already been burned.

[A message dated August 28 stated:—Panic is spreading through the city as the result of a terrible outbreak of bubonic plague.

It is reported that over sixty have already died of the dread disease and that 140 others are in hospital.

The outbreak is believed to be due to people wearing contaminated clothes retrieved from a refuse dump.

Despite organised rat-hunts and lavish disinfectant drenching, many residents of Barcelona are fleeing in alarm from the city.]

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

## BARGAINING HOURS FIXED ON SATURDAYS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 31.

In connection with the forthcoming London Stock Exchange opening on Saturdays, the Committee states that bargaining hours will be from 10.30 a.m. till noon.

## OBITUARY.

## SIR HALL CAINE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The novelist Sir Hall Caine died at 11.16 p.m. to-night.

[Sir Hall Caine was born at Runcorn, Cheshire, in May, 1853. He became, as a young man, a friend of Dante Gabriel Rossetti and he lived with the painter-poet for some years, until Rossetti's death. Hall Caine in 1885 published his first novel "The Shadow of a Crime," which was an immediate success.

His many stories he wrote on the advice of Rossetti. His novels include "A Son of Hagar," "The Deemster," "The Bondman," "The Scapgoat," "The Manxman," "The Christian," "The Eternal City," "The Prodigal Son," "The White Prophet," and "The Woman Thou Gavest Me." All written between 1883 and 1912.

During the war Hall Caine did excellent propaganda work which included successful lecturing tours in America and hundreds of articles in American papers, and he edited "King Albert's Book," the proceeds of which were devoted to helping the Belgian refugees. At the request of Mr. Lloyd George he assisted in the preparation of the British war film in 1918.

In the same year he was knighted and in 1923 was made a Companion of Honour.]

## NEW SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

## CONDEMNED BY WORKERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BARCELONA, Aug. 31.

A tremendous sensation has been caused by the issue of a manifesto by the National Confederation of Workers condemning the new Government as no better than the Monarchy, and prefiging a social revolutionary movement toward either Fascism or Bolshevism.

## TEXAN OILFIELD REOPENED.

## SUBJECT TO CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Aug. 31.

The East Texas oilfield re-opening to-day, subject to certain conditions to be laid down by the Texas Railroad Commission as the oil regulating body. A limited number of troops remain at the oilfield to aid the Commission to enforce its conditions.

[A cable from Houston, (Texas), on August 10 stated that drastic action to deal with the overproduction of oil had been taken by Governor Sterling, who announced that he had ordered National guard units to be mobilized for duty in East Texas in order to shut down the wells.]

This action followed the petition of oil operators that the waste of oil be forcibly prevented, pending the enforcement of the Conservation Law.]

## U.S. WAR SECRETARY AT MANILA.

## TO STUDY CONDITIONS IN PHILIPPINES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MANILA, Sept. 1.

The U.S. Secretary for War, Mr. Hurley, arrived this morning. He was given a warm welcome; all ships in harbour being "dressed" while ten thousand persons on the pier repeatedly shouted "Mahabuhay."

Mr. Hurley is studying conditions in the Philippines on behalf of President Hoover, and his visit has great significance as the American policy towards the Islands may be affected by his recommendations.

## LONDON FLOOD-LIGHTED.

## BEAUTY OF CITY'S ARCHITECTURE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Sept. 1.

London was transformed into a city of light last night, when a final rehearsal took place of the theme arranged for the International Illumination Congress, which opened to-day.

Flood-lighting on Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Tower of London and many other famous buildings had a striking effect and impressed in a remarkable way the beauty of London's architecture.

## WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.05 p.m., stated:—

An anticyclone is central over Hokkaido. A trough of low pressure extends from Indo-China to Formosa. Atmospheric disturbance is reported 100 miles N.E. of Pratas.

Local Forecast:—E. or variable winds; moderate; fair to showery.

## WRECK OF THE KWONGSANG.

## DRAMATIC STORY BY TWO CHINESE SURVIVORS.

## ADRIFF FOR TWO DAYS.

How the ill-fated Kwongsang foundered, almost without warning, under the feet of her officers and crew after she crashed over a sunken ridge of rocks during the height of the typhoon, which raked and shattered the doomed vessel for eight hours before the end, was graphically related in Shanghai for the first time by two of the three Chinese sailors who apparently are the sole survivors of the disaster.

Still shaken by their battle with the elements which continued for two and a half days longer as they drifted, clinging to wreckage, in the still raging seas, the men in their story, recounted the death-knell to any hopes that some of the foreign officers, also might have escaped the cataclysm which overcame their ship.

In their opinion not a single person, other than their three selves of the 50 odd souls aboard the Kwongsang, managed to escape the fury of the typhoon, the men declared, relating how they saw man after man, both foreign and Chinese, disappear beneath the waves after the ship sank. Neither do they believe that any further survivors reached the shore in that section of the Fifteen Coast which finally were washed up on. This, for the reason that the trip lay for some time exhausted in native villages where they believe they would have heard of any others cast away in that neighbourhood.

The two men, who arrived from Foochow aboard the San Peh coast at sea, Wenhsing, were Wong Tsi Sing, deckhand, and Sooi Kwei Yuen, fireman's cook. A third Chinese survivor, a fireman, was left behind at Foochow owing to injuries which he sustained in the wreck.

As the two men brought with them the first eye-witness stories of what actually happened to the Kwongsang during the typhoon which swept the China Coast on August 9 and 10, they were taken immediately on their arrival before Mr. C. T. Tod, manager of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company of which Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., are the operating owners, and Captain A. R. Williamson, O.B.E., D.S.O., marine superintendent for the same line.

Everything swept overboard. The exact point at which the Kwongsang foundered could not be determined by the men as they are unacquainted with the position and the coast in general. But they did know that the typhoon hit the ship.

(Continued on next column.)

## PARIS-TOKYO NON-STOP FLIGHT.

## AVIATORS AWAITING FAVOURABLE WEATHER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Le Bourget, Sept. 1.

Le Briz and Doré are awaiting favourable weather to take off on a non-stop flight to Tokyo. They are willing away the time by practice flights.

Cables from Japan and Russia reveal treacherous weather, especially in Siberia.

Meanwhile, the French and German authorities forbid any heavily-loaded aeroplane to hop off.

## BRITAIN-INDIA AIR ROUTE.

## LONDON-KARACHI IN LESS THAN SIX DAYS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Aug. 31.

Progress in the construction of a great maritime port at Haifa on the coast of Palestine will make it possible for Imperial Airways to introduce an experimentally faster and more direct Winter Air Service between Britain and India, beginning mid-October. Arrangements have been made for two Empire Air Mail Services to leave London every week, one on Saturday and the other on Wednesday.

The Saturday service will carry the Indian airmail and after leaving Athens, will continue by flying-boat to Cyprus to Haifa instead of via Crete to Alexandria. At Haifa, triple screw landplanes will continue the journey, direct across Palestine and Iraq to Baghdad.

The air mail will arrive at Karachi in less than six days after leaving London. The existing service between Palestine and Egypt will be retained and give through connections between Central Africa and India. The new arrangements will provide a direct air service between Britain and Palestine, and it will now also be possible to fly from Kenya Colony to India via Egypt in only eight days.

## CANTON MINT.

## WORKING HARD TO MEET DEMAND FOR NEW COINS.

[CENTRAL PRESS.]

Canton, Aug. 31.

About \$10,000,000 worth of new silver coins have been circulated throughout the city since the operations at the Canton mint resumed.

Many of the old coins which were rejected by the people are being re-melted into new coins at the mint. However, though the supply of new coins in the city is sufficient to meet local demand, the neighbouring towns and districts are very short of new coins.

In order to meet the great demand for new coins the Canton mint is still operating three shifts so as to speed up production. It is estimated that the mint turns out about \$300,000 daily.

Recently 4,000,000 ounces of silver bars were purchased from Hong Kong by the Canton Mint. A first shipment of 2,000,000 ounces of silver bars have been received and the balance of the bullion will soon be shipped to this city.

about midnight on August 9, when the wind and sea increased in violence.

"From that hour onwards, the weather grew worse and worse," the men related through an interpreter. "The seas rose to great heights, sweeping over the ship, time and time again. They carried overboard everything not lashed down. One could hardly move about on deck. About 4 o'clock in the morning it commenced to rain very heavily, so hard you could not see even a few cables' length from the vessel. None of the members of the crew slept. We all crunched in what protected alleyway or hole we could find. None of us, although many had gone to sea for many years, ever saw such waves, such terrible wind that you could not stand up against. In the fore-cabin it was a most impossible to feed the furnaces so greedily did the ship jump and roll with the waves. But both the foreign engineers and firemen remained below at their work, never stopping for one moment as they knew steam must be kept up."

"Most of the deck officers, I think, were on the bridge," the men continued through the interpreter. "It seemed to us the typhoon would never cease when suddenly, about 7 in the morning we struck some sunken rocks. Fore huge waves swept over us. The after lifeboats were smashed to pieces and carried away. Doors were stove in. The mid-ship life boats were apparently badly damaged at the same time.

Lifboats smashed. "For a few minutes—anyway it seemed very long—the ship was battered and swept as she hung on the rocks. Then even more terrible waves hit against us, and the force of them carried us, smashing and crashing, over the ledge into deep water again."

"The captain immediately ordered both anchors to be dropped. This was done and life preservers served out to each member of the crew. Then efforts were made to launch the life boats but made of them were either gone, washed away, or badly smashed. So far we rode the seas alright and it seemed as if we might survive the storm."

"Then, it must have been about 8 o'clock, one hour after we first struck the Kwongsang suddenly shook all over and dived towards the bottom, bow first. It happened so quickly no man had a chance to do anything. Her bottom must have been badly torn on the rocks."

"We were sucked underneath the water but soon came up again. On all sides could be seen the heads of men, some of our foreign officers, some of the Chinese members of the crew. Among them also were the heads of the Chinese sailors who had been part of our deck crew."

"The Chinese sailors and the Chinese crew were not seen again. They were all drowned."

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## AUSTRO-GERMAN CUSTOMS UNION.

## GERMANY PREPARING FOR REBUFF.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, Aug. 31.

Germany is preparing for a rebuff in connection with the proposed Austro-German Customs Union. It is expected that the International Court of Justice at the Hague will return a verdict that while Germany is within her rights to negotiate such a union, Austria is bound by the Geneva Protocol of 1922 by which she was granted financial assistance against a promise not to enter a Union.

League Council. [BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Sept. 1. The sixty-fourth session of the League Council opened at Geneva this morning under the Presidency of Senor Lorrain, the Spanish Minister. Lord Cecil heads the British delegation.

Among the subjects on the agenda are the Austro-German Customs question, the suggested independence of Iraq put forward by Great Britain, the Mandatory Power, as a preliminary to the admission of Iraq to the League, and a similar proposal by France in regard to Syria.

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## FINANCIAL CRISIS IN AUSTRALIA.

## VOLUNTARY CONVERSION SUCCESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]



# Sports News

## HOME RACING

Notes and News

Our Home Racing Correspondent

### THE ST. LEGER.

The St. Leger, a race for three-year-olds, value over £11,000, and over a distance of 1 mile, 6 furlongs and 132 yards, will be run at Doncaster, to-day week, September 9.

The betting quotations on Aug. 15 were as under, but no doubt in the course of this week or early next week, Reuters will cable runners and betting.

Last week I dealt with three horses having good outside chances, namely, Rose on Soleil, Shell Transport, and Salam and this week it may be just as well to mention another which has come into prominence.

### INGLESANT.

Inglesant, a colt by Gay Crusader—Polite, is owned by Mr. Somerville Tattersall, trained by Lawson, and cost 4000 guineas as a yearling. He ran but once as a two-year-old in the Critteron Stakes at Newmarket, when he was fourth to Alexis, Lampeto, and Pickpocket, this over six furlongs.

An injury to one of his knees prevented him from running in this season's classics, but on July 23 last he raced at Goodwood in the Sussex Stakes over a mile, and won readily by two lengths. In this race he carried the same weight as the second horse, Diplomat, viz 56 1/2 lbs, and Trinidad, a greatly improved colt, carrying 56 3/4 lbs, finished a further short head away. Actually on this running Trinidad should have been the runner in the St. Leger, however the latter is quoted at 33/1 and Trinidad at 100/1, for the reason I expect that a mile is about the latter's distance.

### POMME D'API.

Apparently there was a mishap to this colt early in the month and he was placed on the easy list. His price has to 30/1.

It is considered by one good authority that Pomme d'Api is hardly in the same class as Cameronian, Orpen and similar of the top-sellers, and an investment would be

very unwise until definite news comes to hand that he is running. If however he does go out, as I think he will, he has a fair outside chance. Pomme d'Api is a strong colt and seems to like racing, all said and done too, he is I think the only entry to have raced this distance, or rather beyond it. I might add he has been tipped for the Cesarewitch.

### TRAINING REPORTS.

Jacopo, Goyecens, Sandwich and Rose on Soleil, all seem to be going well in training, but one hears little of Cameronian, except that everybody seems to be trying to beat a horse described as "As bonny a moulded young horse as ever looked through bridle." Cameronian is quoted below at 2-1 and seems to have an outstanding chance.

If there is one to beat him, the consistent Orpen seems the most likely of the unlucky Goyecens who does not seem to relish the last bit of fighting. I hope Cameronian will win, but I think it will be a close thing with Orpen who seems a "place" certainty, and probably Goyecens. For an outsider it must not be forgotten that the sire of Lord Derby's filly Salam won the Derby, and her dam the St. Leger, and another with a good chance is Rose on Soleil.

**Betting Quotation on August 13.**  
2/1 Cameronian.  
5/1 Orpen.  
9/1 Jacopo and Goyecens.  
10/1 Sandwich.  
18/1 Rose on Soleil and Shell Transport.  
17/1 Link Boy.  
20/1 Pomme d'Api.  
25/1 Salam and Sir Andrew.  
33/1 Inglesant.  
40/1 Gallini.  
50/1 Abbots Worthy, Concerto, Estate Duty, Revillon.  
100/1 Arnaque, Convo, Glenamond, Knoloma, Lightning Star, Pickpocket, Santillo, St. George, Truculent, and Trinidad.  
200/1 Birthday Book, Homer, Tison, Carmelus and Tippet.

### LEAGUE TENNIS.

#### WIN FOR UNIVERSITY.

The H.K. University beat the Radio S.C. in the "C" Division on Monday by 9 sets to nil at Pokfulan.

The scores were:—  
L.A. de Silva and L. Oppenheim (University):—  
beat W. Chanson and Y. T. Mann 6-3  
beat W. Wu and C. N. Tsang 7-5  
beat C. N. Lau and W. Abbas 6-2

P. P. Kho and K. M. Lo (University):—  
beat W. Chanson and Y. T. Mann 6-3  
beat W. Wu and C. N. Tsang 7-5  
beat C. N. Lau and W. Abbas 6-3

P. L. Tan and A. L. Tsai (University):—  
beat W. Chanson and Y. T. Mann 6-1  
beat W. Wu and C. N. Tsang 6-3  
beat C. N. Lau and W. Abbas 6-2

H.K. UNIVERSITY v. Y.M.C.A.  
On the Y.M.C.A. ground the home team lost to the H.K. University by 9 sets to nil.

S. A. Gray and G. Panchon lost to L. A. de Silva and L. Oppenheim 3-6  
lost to P. L. Tan and A. L. Tsai 2-8  
lost to P. P. Kho and K. M. Lo 2-6

G. Ferguson and J. Wilson lost to Silva and Oppenheim 3-7  
lost to Tan and Tsai 4-6  
lost to Kho and Lo 4-9

T. J. Price and A. White lost to Tan and Oppenheim 5-7  
lost to Tan and Tsai 4-6  
lost to Kho and Lo 4-9

### M.C.L. SWIMMING GALA.

#### WHERE TO BUY TICKETS.

The Hon. Secretary of the Ministering Children's League, Mrs. R. M. Henderson, wishes to draw the attention of members and their friends to the fact that the sale of tickets for the Gala, to be held on September 8, will close on Saturday, September 5.

No tickets will be sold at the Gala and early application should be made to Branch Secretaries.

Navy.—Mrs. Walker, 102, The Peak.  
Army.—Mrs. Mariden, Peak Hotel.  
Peak.—Mrs. Murdoch, 192, The Peak.  
Police.—Mrs. Wolfe, 157, The Peak.

Peak Children's Club.—Mrs. Hallifax, 375, The Peak.  
Prisons.—Mrs. Franks, 15, The Peak.  
Victoria.—Mrs. Simpson, H.K. University, and Mrs. Mathieson, 5, Branksome Towers.

Mid Levels.—Mrs. Shields, 16, Peak Road.  
Kowloon.—Mrs. Fletcher, "Kingsclere," Kowloon.  
Quarry Bay.—Mrs. Phillips, "Cornhill," Quarry Bay, and Mrs. Mitchell, 3, Quarry Point, Quarry Bay.

St. Paul's Girls' College.—Miss Wood.  
St. Stephen's Girls' College.—Miss Adams.

Melilla Girls' School.—Miss Skinner.

St. Paul's Girls' College.—Miss Wood.

St. Stephen's Girls' College.—Miss Adams.

Melilla Girls' School.—Miss Skinner.

## League Season Nearing

### SOME INTERPORT POINTS.

By "GREEN."

The unfavourable weather last Saturday caused a distinct disappointment to lawn bowlers as only two games were completed out of a total of six included in the programme. Among the postponed fixtures was the one reminding game in the senior division between the Civil Service and Craigengower. Talkoo again won against the Kowloon Dock team, as I anticipated, but it was a closer game than the last time as the visitors were only two shots in arrears. My expectations of seeing the Kowloon Bowling Green Club establish themselves as junior champions also came to pass, as they accounted for the Civil Service string for the second time. One of the Bowling Green rinks had to admit defeat by five shots, but Davidson's rink rose to the occasion with a majority of 19 shots, while Drake's team assisted with six shots. The Kowloon Bowling Green Club thus added their name to the following winners in the junior section:—

1924. Kowloon Dock R.C.  
1925. Police Club.  
1926. Kowloon C.C.  
1927. Kowloon C.C.  
1928. Club de Recreo.  
1929. Talkoo Club.  
1930. Civil Service.  
1931. Bowling Green Club.

League matches and the Aitkenhead Shield game will be out of the way when Shanghai send their team down for the interport contest in October. At the meeting of the local Association on Monday, a Selection Committee was appointed to pick twelve players (with necessary reserves) who will provide a separate set of four men in each of the three tests. The understanding was that the third game would be played in any case even though it may not be necessary to decide the issue. There was a natural desire on the part of Club representatives to have their respective grounds selected for one of the tests. Kowloon Dock, Craigengower and the Electric R.C. put forward their claims for consideration, but in each case the voting was confined to the proposer and seconder. Had the Vice-President of the Association not intervened to suggest the Club de Recreo as one of the grounds, I have reason to fear that this ground would have been left out of consideration. With its spacious accommodation and terraces overlooking the bowling greens, the Club de Recreo, without any doubt, offers the best facilities in the Colony for accommodating an interport crowd, and between now and the date of the great event they will be able to put one green in a condition which will compare favourably with the best green in the Colony, claims in regard to which appear to be divided.

According to the decision of the meeting, the first interport game will be played on the Bowling Green Club ground, the second at Talkoo, and the last at Club de Recreo. Three unofficial games have also been arranged: the Shanghai v. Kowloon game to be played on the K.O.C. ground; Shanghai v. Victoria at Craigengower; and Shanghai v. Combined Second League at North Point on the ground of the Electric R.C. With the decision to provide three separate rinks in each of the games in the interport series, there would appear to be for the first time a better chance of inclusion of the best players in one of the rinks. A general desire by more than twelve players is, of course, to be expected, and the task of the Selection Committee would therefore appear to be a delicate one. As far as the Shanghai team is concerned, Mr. Dorrance particularly would receive a hearty welcome from the local bowlers. His interest in the game here is kept alive by the Cup which he has placed for competition between Talkoo and Kowloon Dock, which will be decided for another year next Saturday week. Last year Mr. Dorrance was the honoree in the competition for the Cup, but this year the contest will take place on the Kowloon Dock ground.

## HOME FOOTBALL

### THREE SENIOR GAMES

DRAWN.

MONDAY'S RESULTS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

London, Aug. 31.

The following were the results of football matches played to-day in the English League:—

### Division I.

Blackburn 1. Arsenal 1.  
Blackpool 2. Sheffield U. 0.  
Huddersfield 1. Aston Villa 1.  
Leicester 3. Middlesbrough 1.  
Wednesday 0. Grimsby 1.  
West Ham 3. Chelsea 1.

### Division II.

Barnsley 3. Oldham 1.  
Bradford 2. Stoke 1.  
Bury 3. Swansea 1.  
Chesterfield 1. Plymouth 2.  
Millwall 0. Bradford C. 1.  
Port Vale 1. Leeds U. 2.  
Tottenham 4. Preston 0.

### Division III (South).

Bristol R. 1. Queen's Park 1.  
Cardiff 1. Brighton 3.  
Clapton O. 1. Crystal P. 1.  
Colchester 0. Southampton 2.  
Luton 1. Northampton 0.  
Norwich 1. Mansfield 1.

### Division III (North).

Halifax 0. New Brighton 0.  
Lincoln 0. Hartlepool 0.  
Rotherham 3. Rochdale 0.  
Stockport 1. Crewe 1.  
Tranmere 0. Doncaster 2.  
Walsall 1. Gateshead 2.

### Scottish League.

In the Scottish League, Clyde, playing on home ground, beat Dundee United by four goals to one.

### TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following matches are due for play to-day:—

### Division I.

Birmingham v. Newcastle.  
Derby v. Manchester C.  
Liverpool v. Bolton.  
Portsmouth v. Everton.  
Sunderland v. West Brom.

### Division II.

Bristol C. v. Notts C.  
Manchester U. v. Southampton.  
Exeter v. Fulham.  
Gillingham v. Reading.  
Swindon v. Watford.  
Torquay v. Bournemouth.

### Division III (South).

Accrington v. Carlisle.  
Darlington v. Barrow.  
Wigan v. Hull.  
Wrexham v. Chester.  
York v. Southport.

### Division III (North).

Aberdeen v. Leith.  
Dundee v. Ayr.  
Falkirk v. Rangers.  
Kilmarnock v. Morton.  
Partick v. Cowdenbeath.  
Third Lanark v. Celtic.

### BOXING HOPEFULS HAVE SETBACK.

#### PETROLLE AND WOLGAST BOTH DECISIVELY BEATEN.

New York, Aug. 30. Jimmy McLarnin to-night won a decision over Billy Petrolle in ten rounds of fast and interesting fighting. McLarnin, once an aspirant for lightweight title honours, is the welterweight champion.

McLarnin weighed 145 lb. and Petrolle 130 lb.

The champion's victory was decisive. Throughout the ten rounds, he out-boxed Petrolle. He abandoned all "safety first" tactics and punching furiously. There were no knock-downs, but twice Petrolle slipped and in the eighth round he appeared to be on the verge of a knock-out. The first and the fifth round went to Petrolle, while the third round was even. All the other rounds were won by McLarnin.

North Adams, Mass., Aug. 29. Oris Pineda, the flyweight champion of the Philippine Islands, to-night won a decision over Miguel Wolgast in ten rounds of interesting fighting. Wolgast is an outstanding contender for world flyweight title honours, hence Pineda's victory indicates that there may again be a Filipino champion.



## BOOKS and READERS

### IRELAND OF LONG AGO.

#### LAND OF DREAMS.

"Thalassia" by Mary Frances Macmillan. 7s. 6d. The title of this little book suggests anything but realism—a story of childhood by the western waves. Miss Macmillan's account of her Irish childhood is as rich in facts as it is tender in emotion.

She and her sisters grew up in an isolated Big House in a peasant community, and she got to know the people of the western seaboard as no outsider could ever get to know them. Stories of ghosts and hobgoblins of madness and decay play as important a part in her experience as the queer characters and comic sayings that strong memory or the fierce storms and frosts and fine sunny days of that untamed coast.

#### A Sea-Fairy.

One of Miss Macmillan's earliest memories is of the sea, after a storm when she was "as usual sitting in the recess of a jagged projection of rock just over water mark." There, watching for the "ninth wave," as children do, she saw a strange sight.

And then, as I watched, it came, perhaps indeed the ninth; a wave of nearly opaque green which seemed to tower above us, perhaps thirty feet in height. But strange and terrible in this wall of green, this moving living wall, there was held still, a dark red object like a carved statue of propitiatory sacrifice to the god; a horned beast still whole and beautiful with a glossy coat.

With a long whistle, it seemed to me, I gazed at it embedded there, like a fly in amber.

It was Mrs. Tully, the cook and general manager of the household, who chiefly painted the splendour of the departing Ireland for Miss Macmillan's wondering eyes. From her she would hear of the times when "there was as much thrown away in the kitchen as would feed the parish for a month," and of the lady ladies sailing along for themselves, all stripped, with milk-white skins "like a song."

It was Mrs. Tully who taught the children how to speak to the ducks who would not come when they called them. Said Mrs. Tully:

"How could they come to you, the craythurs, and you, only saying 'chooky'! Wish, how would they know what you'd be saying to them! Sure, for a chicken it's

"chook, chook," and for a duck "vek, vek," and for the darling little turkeys it's "beo, beo, beo!"

Michael, the groom, enriched their knowledge, too. It was from him who "measured" heads, that you never did a worse thing than to have the head measured once in a while. Don't I have it done myself once or twice or maybe three times a year!—those times I do be getting terrible old with the noise and the headache. But the wise man has only to put his hands on my head, and I'm as right as rain. 'Tis a terrible cure for headache, or for one who do be in bad spirits, or do have pains in the eyes.

Probably there will be no more records, such as this of Miss Macmillan's, for the material is fast disappearing. Ireland is being standardised, however slowly, like the rest of the world. There cannot be so many picturesque beggars now as there were in Miss Macmillan's day, for each food and shelter out of the most reluctant householder by the deft excitement of vanity and pity, or many old men who swear "by all the gods in Burren."

This book, though a trifle over-sweet in style, has a flavour of its own that is wholly Irish. It is at once strange, melancholy and amusing.

#### A ROUND DOZEN OF GOOD TALES.

At THE SIGN OF THE GRID. By Horace Annesley Vachell. Wad, Lock, 7s. 6d. net.

The Gridiron is a small club where every member had achieved some measure of success, and thoroughly understood (before election) that his "name" whatever it might be, was to be left outside. There are vast possibilities in the way of tales to be told by and of such a membership, and here Mr. Vachell provides a round dozen to go with. He warms to his work: his yarns improve as he proceeds, and the last is the best, and has the incidental advantage of introducing an old friend, Quinny.

The first relates how Laxton proved himself "clubbable" (getting himself "featured" in the picture Press at the same time) with the trenchant aid of a catburglar. The conversion of Henry Kurran, the lecherous author of "The Sty,"

His pursuit of the gang and its gunman leader keeps him on the road most of the time, and when his vacation ends he must have been fairly glad to return to the comparative tranquillity of his official C.I.D. duties. It all makes capital reading, of the genuine Wallace brand, vintage quality. All the women have mysterious histories that add to their attractions, and "The Man at the Carlton" is a first-rate companion who may be recommended as an agreeable fellow-traveller during the holiday season.

## A GOOD NAME



A good name travels far, cigarettes come and go but for more than 50 years the good name and unswerving quality of THREE CASTLES have steadily widened its circle of friends.

As a boon companion as an honest, convivial friend—THREE CASTLES still remains unequalled.

## "THREE CASTLES"

CIGARETTES

FAMOUS FOR FIFTY YEARS



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS** of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on **TUESDAY, the 8th DAY of SEPTEMBER, 1931, at 3 P.M.**, at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Tai Kok Tsui, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Lands, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Regulatory No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	Kowloon Island Lot No. 20th	Between New Kowloon Island Lot No. 139 and 141, Pak Wai Street	As per sale plan	About 1,800	210	2,100

(1134)

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS** of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on **TUESDAY, the 8th DAY of SEPTEMBER, 1931, at 3 P.M.**, at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Sham Shui Po, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Lands, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Regulatory No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Annual Rental	Upset Price
2	New Kowloon Island Lot No. 166th	Between New Kowloon Island Lot No. 139 and 141, Pak Wai Street	As per sale plan	About 1,800	24	8,150

(1135)

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS** of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on **TUESDAY, the 8th DAY of SEPTEMBER, 1931, at 3 P.M.**, at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Sham Shui Po, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Lands, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Regulatory No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Annual Rental	Upset Price
3	New Kowloon Island Lot No. 14th	Between New Kowloon Island Lot No. 139 and 141, Pak Wai Street	As per sale plan	About 2,000	164	34,500

(1136)



**PUDLO**  
MAKES CEMENT STUCCO  
PERMANENTLY WEATHERPROOF  
Sole Agents Hong Kong & S. China  
**DODWELL & CO., LTD.**  
HONG KONG.

## HONG KONG AND CANTON LINKED.

LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE SERVICE INAUGURATED:  
OVER FIVE HUNDRED SUBSCRIBERS.FIRST MESSAGE SENT BY SIR WILLIAM PEEL:  
CANTON'S REPLY.

"I am very glad to have this opportunity of speaking direct to you on the occasion of the inauguration of the long distance telephone from Hong Kong to Canton," said H.E. the Governor, Sir William Peel, who officially opened the long distance telephone service between Hong Kong and Canton yesterday. His Excellency was speaking to H.E. Mr. Lin Yun Koy, Provincial Governor of Kwangtung. "On behalf of those present here who include members of Council and the Directors of the Telephone Company, I send hearty greetings to you all. I am sure that you will join me in congratulating the Directors on having carried out this work so expeditiously, and on having provided yet one more bond of union between this Colony and Canton."

"We all wish the undertaking every success." H.E. Mr. Lin Yun Koy replying to Sir William Peel said:—"It gives me great pleasure to speak with you through direct means of communication which is now made possible by the inauguration of the long distance telephone. This new service not only marks a long stride, in the improvement of commercial facilities, but above all will serve happily to strengthen the tie of friendship between Canton and Hong Kong. Indeed, it is most heartening for both of us to extend our best wishes for the success and prosperity of this new undertaking. May I also take this opportunity on behalf of those present here to send you and other friends in Hong Kong our sincere greetings!"

## FIRST LINE OF ITS KIND IN CHINA.

After the exchange of greetings, an exchange of photographs, transmitted by special telephoto process took place.

The service then became available to the public and it is learned that over 500 subscribers have already registered their names as intending users of the system.

By a carefully arranged system of wiring, every person in the spacious office was enabled to sit and "listen-in" to the messages and their translation as they travelled between the two Governors in Hong Kong and Canton.

**Chairman's Welcome.** Extending a welcome to His Excellency, the Hon. Mr. C. Gordon Mackie, said:—

"On behalf of the Hong Kong Telephone Company, I have to thank your Excellency for consenting to inaugurate the trunk telephone service between Hong Kong and Canton, and would like to add that the Board of Directors deeply appreciate the honour which your presence here to-day confers on the Company."

"The trunk service to Canton is connected by direct underground cable from this building to the Central Exchange in Canton—a distance of some 110 miles. To make speech possible over this distance, a specially constructed cable, which required to be carefully balanced and loaded throughout its entire length, has been installed."

"It is worthy of note that it is the first installation of its kind in China, although I believe it is but the forerunner of a telephone network embracing the whole of that vast country."

"In establishing telephonic communication with Canton, the Company, in co-operation with the Canton Administration, resolved that the best possible grade of service should be given to subscribers, and consequently the whole of the line has been placed underground, and will therefore be free from interference even under the most adverse weather conditions."

## No Delays.

"The service will be operated on a 'demand' basis, that is to say, under normal working conditions the caller in Hong Kong will be connected at once with his correspondent in Canton, and vice versa, without the irritating delays which, under the older system of trunk operating, 'one always' associated with long distance telephone calls."

"I will now ask your Excellency to formally open this important trunk service by dialling 'O', and requesting the trunk operator to connect you with Mr. Lin Yun Koy, Provincial Governor of Kwangtung."

His Excellency sat at the big table at the eastern end of the room, and used an ordinary hand receiver and transmitter instrument connected with the Hong Kong exchange. The other "listening-in"

instruments were attached to this wire, 10 hand-sets for those seated at the table, and 22 for those on chairs.

His Excellency arrived promptly at 11.30 a.m. and was greeted by the Hon. Mr. C. Gordon Mackie, Chairman of the Company. Sir William took his seat at the table, lifted the receiver to his ear, and dialled "O" on the instrument. "Trunk operator." The telephonist's voice came over the wire. "Please connect me with Mr. Lin Yun Koy, Provincial Governor of Kwangtung," replied Sir William.

**The First Call.** A few staccato sounds from the transmitter. Silence for a few seconds and then came a reply.

"I am very glad to have this opportunity," Sir William began, and at the conclusion of his message he handed the instrument over to Sir Shou-sun Chow, who interpreted it in rapid Cantonese. Mr. Lin Yun Koy's reply in Cantonese then came and was followed by an English translation.

Seated with His Excellency at the table were Mr. J. H. Taggart, Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn, Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Hon. Mr. C. G. S. Mackie, Hon. H. T. Cressy, Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, H.E. Major-General Sandilands and Hon. Sir Shou-sun Chow.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, Mr. Mackie handed His Excellency a small memento of the occasion. Sir William replied:—"I had at first intended to confine my remarks to those I made over the telephone, but I must thank the Company for this very fine memento. It has been a great pleasure for me to perform this ceremony, although I cannot say that I am a great telephone fan, and am always glad to have my telephoning done for me."

Sir William referred to the many advances made in telephony in the last few years and referred to the occasion when Lady Peel spoke from a vessel in Hong Kong Harbour to London.

"It is a pity," concluded Sir William, "that this coupling up of Canton and Hong Kong by telephone does not synchronise with the coupling up of the various parts of this great country. It would be a great delight if it did, but at present we can only continue to maintain friendly relations, and who knows but that this telephone service may lead to a disappearance of all misunderstandings."

He offered his congratulations to the company on the accomplishment of its task.

**Telephoto Apparatus.** Two of the latest innovations in telephonic services that are possible with the inauguration of the trunk line to Canton, will be the telephoto and teleprinter apparatus, which have been installed at both Hong Kong and Canton, and are available for public use.

Improvement has been rapid following experiments with the telephoto apparatus. (Continued on next column.)

## SAIGON RICE MARKET.

## THE EXPORT &amp; IMPORT CO. LTD.'S REPORT.

The Export and Import Company of Cochinchina, in their circular, dated August 18 report as follows on the rice market:—

"The past fortnight has been a very difficult one for Saigon exporters owing to the failure of two Chinese suppliers who had large forward contracts with European shippers and as the latter were compelled to cover their sales elsewhere, prices advanced steadily and at one time the market was so excited that no quotations could be obtained. Several other suppliers are also known to be in difficulty and it is generally feared that they will be unable to fulfil their engagements for September shipment and onwards."

**Our New Crop:**—prospects are so far fair but it is too early yet to form any opinion as to the probable yield.

**Central China Crops:**—Very serious damage is reported to have been caused by floods in the Yangtze valley to the growing crops and the probable loss is said to be in the neighbourhood of 40 per cent.

**New Japanese Crop:**—Last year Japan had a bumper crop, which produced a little over 9 million tons of rice but from advices just to hand their coming crop is likely to be 15 per cent. smaller.

**New Burma Crop:**—This will also be smaller than the last one, as the planted area is reported to be only about 10,500,000 acres, as against 12,911,000 acres in 1929, or a decrease of 20 per cent.

**New Siam Crop:**—Rains have been late but up to the present the Siam crop prospects are satisfactory.

We quote to-day as follows for shipment during August/September.

No. 1 Pichow Long 25 per cent. broken	\$6.20
" 1 Saigon Long 25 per cent. broken	6.00
" 1 Saigon Round 25 per cent. broken	8.00
" Ordinary European Qual. 25 per cent. broken	6.00
" 2 Japan quality 40 per cent. broken	5.70
" 2 Java quality 50 per cent. broken	5.70
" 1 and 2 Saigon Broken mixed	4.50
" 3 Saigon Broken rice	4.40
" Saigon cy. F.O.B. per picul of 134 lbs. gross including export duty.	Paddy.

Bacieu best Long	\$4.10
Long ordinary	4.30
Gocong best Round	4.40
Round ordinary	4.40
Cochinchina low grade	4.30
Cambodian White (long)	4.20
Cambodian Red (lowest grade)	4.10
Saigon cy. F.O.B. per picul of 150 lbs. gr. including export duty, packed in second-hand bags.	

telephoto, and where at first only blurred and indistinct results were obtained, the latest apparatus installed by the Hong Kong Telephone Company is capable of sending through a reproduction that is little, if at all, inferior to the original print. Photographs, drawings, Chinese characters and any description of writing and printing can be sent over the wire.

## Mode of Operation.

The mode of operation is:—The photograph or document is inserted in the transmitting apparatus and the current switched on. The matter to be sent is affixed to a drum which slowly revolves. An intensified light beam is directed on to the picture and the reflected light from this beam affects a photo electric valve which controls the current to be passed out to the line after amplification. At the receiving end the received current is amplified and passed through coils which affect the movements of a small suspended magnet upon which is fixed a mirror.

The reflections from this mirror are transmitted through lenses to sensitized paper or a film; the vibrations on the mirror are, of course, in complete accord with the vibrations or varied reflections of light caused at the sending end by the light and shade on the item being transmitted.

## The Teleprinter.

The teleprinter is in effect a distant typewriter. The demonstration model fitted in the offices of the Telephone Company is connected by wires in the toll cable to another one in the offices of the Canton Telephone Administration in Canton, and a typist without any technical skill whatsoever can proceed to type messages in Hong Kong, which are received in Canton and vice versa. The message is typed on to a strip of paper and is cut up and taped on to a form, if required, to make it up as a letter.

## AMERICAN WORKMEN FOR RUSSIA.

## 6,000 LEAVING NEW YORK.

Moscow, Aug. 24.—Visas have been granted to 6,000 American workmen for entry into the Soviet Union, according to Press reports. The workers, many of whom are accompanied by their families, will leave New York this week in three or four steamers chartered by them for the journey.

According to the same source, the emigrants are without exception, skilled workers—mechanics, toolmakers, joiners, railwaymen and the like and have signed an undertaking to accept work in Russia under the same conditions as apply to Russian workers. They may stay in Russia as long as they like, but have no contract for a definite period, and are moreover responsible for their transportation back to the United States.

## HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

## RECEPTION for

Miss MARION HOWLETT,  
The Ambassadors of Goodwill,

on

4th September at 11.30 a.m.

(Time confirmed later).

All women interested in social work cordially welcome.

## THIS DELICIOUS DRINK

brings  
deep restful  
sleep

Light broken slumber—restless tossing—jumpy nerves... what hours of discomfort they cause. And what miserable days follow. Noise, lack of fresh air and exercise, worry—all the strain of modern living—tend to make sleeping difficult, doctors say.

But there is a simple way to calm frayed nerves—to relax the body—to shake off the tension of the past day. It is to drink a cup of hot Horlick's at bedtime.

With the generous warmth of Horlick's penetrating your whole system, drowsiness comes. And then, long hours of deep refreshing slumber until you wake feeling fit for the new day.

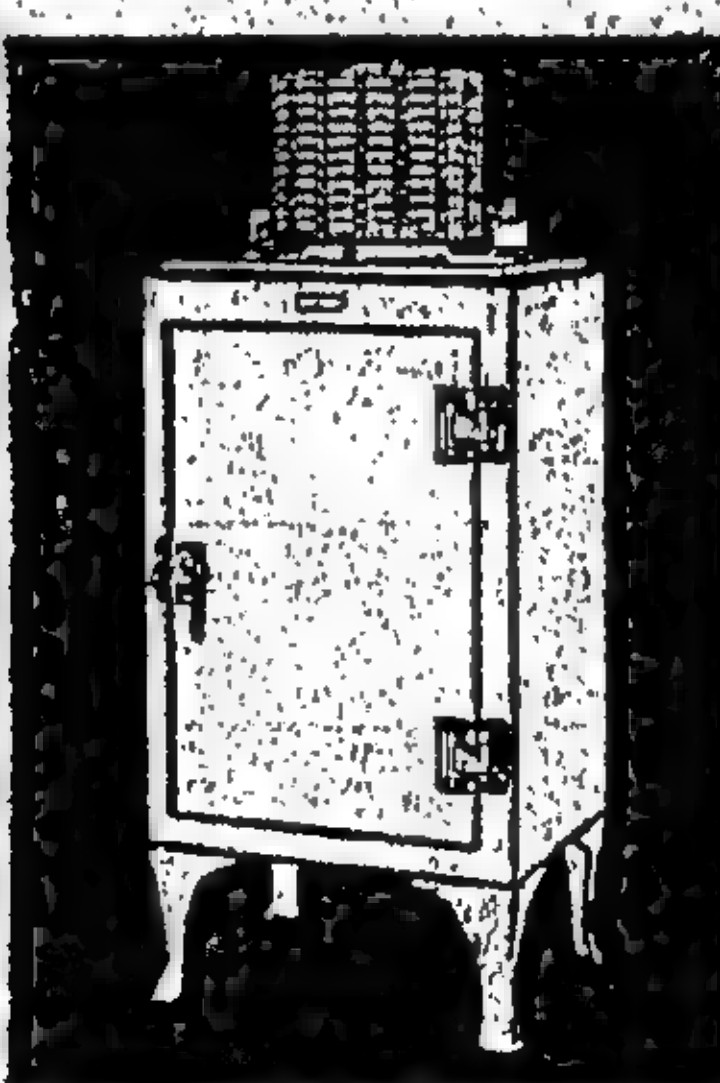
Horlick's is easy to prepare and is specially tempting when made in a Horlick's Mixer. Dispensaries and grocers have Horlick's, plain or chocolate flavoured, in sealed glass bottles in four sizes. Also the Mixer.

**HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., LTD.**

Representatives  
H. M. Hodges, P.O. Box 1371, Shanghai  
John D. Hutchison & Co., Hong Kong.

Horlick's Malted Milk  
Plain or Chocolate Flavoured

3 YEAR GUARANTEE  
2 YEAR EASY PAYMENT



AGAIN General Electric makes refrigeration history with its announcement of an unparalleled 3-Year Guarantee on the General Electric Monitor Top.

This—the broadest warranty ever offered with an electric refrigerator—means that for at least three years you are protected against service expenses on the mechanism of the Monitor Top.

General Electric offers you the widest range of refrigerating service—ice cubes, four different zones of temperature, sliding shelves that give easy access to all food, small operating and a score of other advantages.

WRITE OR CALL FOR FULL PARTICULARS

GENERAL ELECTRIC  
ALL-STEEL REFRIGERATOR

On View at

Hong Kong Electric Company, Ltd.

General Electric Company (China), Ltd.

Andersen, Meyer & Company, Ltd.

DAVID HOUSE



FOOCHOW BOAT  
PEOPLE.

## "BARE-FOOTED BARBARIANS" AN INFERIOR RACE.

## SOCIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

An interesting survey of the "Kot" or boat-population of Foochow is contained in a current issue of the *Sociological World*.

In Canton and Foochow, the "Kot" family, or the "Boatmen" indicate a class of people who live exclusively on water and who are looked upon as a distinctively inferior tribe. Prior to the Republic, they were not allowed to live on land nor were they permitted to enjoy certain civil privileges. In Foochow, they are "Kot," meaning the bare-footed barbarians.

Before the establishment of the Republic, the "Boatmen" were regarded as outcasts and they could not enjoy such social and legal privileges as their brethren on land did. During the Tang, Ming and Ching Dynasties, a special bureau was formed to look after them and they were requested to pay a certain tax applicable to them only. This practice was, however, done away with soon after the establishment of the Republic. In the old days they were not allowed to live on land; should they be detected trying to mix up with other people on land, they would be severely dealt with by the authorities. They had to live on boats all their lives with their families.

They dress themselves with silk; silk being a luxurious clothing for the high class people, this privilege was not extended to the "outcasts" even though they could afford to do so, or even on rare or happy occasions.

To study: Because they were so much looked down upon they were not allowed to go to school, and to take part in National Examinations. Under the Manchu regime, the "Boatmen" the Buddhist and Taoist monks were exempted from these privileges.

## Family System.

The man is the head of the family, and it is the husband who exercises a greater influence over the family, as it is with their brethren on land. But among the boatmen, the woman are more productive than their sisters on land, as they have to solicit business as well as row the boats and do domestic work. They are hard workers, healthy and economical. Their work is largely confined to ferry services, such as conveying passengers from land to steamers and vice versa, or across rivers and lakes. The local authorities charge them \$2.40 per month for every boat; and their monthly income varies up to \$50.

Religion and Education: Roughly speaking, the boatmen are followers of either Buddhism or Taoism; but, lately, a considerable number have joined the Roman Catholic Church. Since they were not allowed to go to school under the old regime, their education was bound to be poor. However, with the establishment of the Republic, a minority attend the primary schools; their aim is only to get sufficient knowledge to read and write. In the case of the women, the situation is still more deplorable. After an exhaustive investigation, the writer succeeded in finding one woman who graduated from local middle school and she is a Roman Catholic. Soon after her graduation, she married a young Christian and never again returned to the boat.

As they earn their money with hard labour, they generally live a thrifty life. This habit applies to the women folk as well as the men. Their amusement is confined to card-playing, native music and swimming.

## Songs.

As their education is so poor, little can be said of their songs. However, they may be generally classified into two classes: ordinary and love songs.

## Weddings.

Weddings are left in the hands of the young couple's parents with the assistance of a go-between. An agreement being reached, the young man's parent will convey a ring to their prospective daughter-in-law as a token of engagement; and three days before the wedding, the prospective son-in-law must offer an amount, varying from \$300 to \$500, to his future father-in-law together with such presents as a roast sheep, peaches, wine, and Chinese wedding cakes, etc.

Two days before the wedding, the young man must undergo certain ceremonies for "manhood," by which is meant that the young man is soon to be married and will no longer be a "boy." The ceremonies are of a religious nature and monks are asked to convey the young man's gratification to the "Mother God" for her protection, and in return, she transmits her blessings to the young fellow for a prosperous and happy married life. The age for a man to marry generally varies from 16 to 20. But women will never get married at the age of 16; as it is a bad number for them.

For her wedding, the bride has to put on four "garments" at the same time, irrespective of the weather; the outer-most one must be black.

(Continued on next column.)

CHINESE GIRL TO FLY  
PACIFIC.PLANS FOR LONG-DISTANCE  
FLIGHT TO U.S.

Nanking, August 24.—The first trans-Pacific flight by a Chinese woman will be undertaken in the near future by Miss Wang Kwei, a well-known Chinese aviator and daughter of the noted revolutionary martyr Chou Chin, materialize.

In the course of an interview yesterday, the youthful aviator, who recently came to the capital to receive a responsible post in the Aviation Administration of the Ministry of War, said that she was impressed by the frequent visits of foreign aviators to this country. She intended to secure a good aeroplane and embark on a long-distance flight across the Pacific Ocean to America and then across the Atlantic to Europe. She expressed the hope that the Government will afford her facilities in this connection so as to advance the interest of the people in aeronautics.

POLICE SEARCH FOR  
RED OFFICER.GERMAN MAKES HIS ESCAPE  
FROM FORTRESS.

Berlin, August 24.—A dragnet has been spread by the police in the capital and other cities for Lieut. Wendt, formerly of the Reichswehr, the German post-war army, who with two of his brother officers was sentenced last year for carrying on subversive propaganda in the army and who has now escaped from the place of detention, Gollnow Fortress.

Like his brother officer Lieutenant Scheringer, Lieut. Wendt is believed to have abandoned his sympathies with the National Socialists, which led to his conviction, and is now said to look to the Communists to deliver Germany from her enemies, though, unlike Lieutenant Scheringer, he has not definitely joined the Communist Party. The search for him is nevertheless extended to Communist circles who, it is alleged, assisted in the escape. The latter was accomplished with comparative ease, as the detention of political prisoners whose idealistic motives have been acknowledged by the court is not very strict.

## EXCHANGE RATES.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Rugby, August 31.

Paris ..... 133.974

New York ..... 4.80 3/10

Brussels ..... 24.871

Geneva ..... 24.89

Amsterdam ..... 12.054

Milan ..... 82.922

Berlin ..... 20.5

Stockholm ..... 18.134

Copenhagen ..... 18.13

Oslo ..... 18.13

Vienna ..... 34.5

Prague ..... 164

Helsinki ..... 163

Madrid ..... 100

Lisbon ..... 375

Athens ..... 317

Bucharest ..... 3

Buenos Aires ..... 324

Montevideo ..... 23

Bombay ..... 1/57

Shanghai ..... 1/53

Hong Kong ..... 2/13 3/32

Yokohama ..... 2/13 3/32

Silver, spot & forward: 15 15/16

next to which is red, then green and white; below she wears a red skirt.

Two days after the wedding, she must return to her mother's home, after which she will go back to her husband's to start her domestic work.

## Sorrow on Parting.

Before the bride leaves her home for the wedding she must practise "crying" with her mother and sisters. The original motive of the "crying" was to denote their sorrow on parting from each other, but this has now become a meaningless custom.

Occasionally, the man goes to join his wife at her home. In this case, the son-in-law belongs more or less to the father-in-law.

Men on land can marry women who live on the water, but a boatman cannot marry a woman who lives on the land. The reason for this is attributed to the fact that it is not easy for the man to adjust himself to the habits of a person not used to boat-life.

## Funerals.

Funerals are similar with those on land: When the deceased is poor, there is not much ceremony for the occasion; but, in a wealthy family, Buddhist religious ceremonies are performed every seven days for a period of 48 days.

Other customs are similar to those of their land brethren, excepting the practice of settling debts before the New Year. After midnight during the New Year eve, the debtor can take refuge with his boat in the middle of the stream with a bamboo pole installed on the boat; by this sign the creditor will refrain from further "chasing after" his debtor.

Among the boatmen there is a very limited number who take up prostitution as a profession, according to an official statement. Of the 2,000 boatmen in Foochow, there are about 20 registered prostitutes. These women appear only in the evening and devote the rest of their time to resting and dressing.

## ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG

## ADELPHI.

Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 5.  
Gange, Dodwell's, Sept. 6.  
Cathay, P. & O., Sept. 12.  
Sphinx, M.M., Sept. 15.  
Soudan, P. O., Sept. 19.  
Terukuni Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 19.  
Col. di Lana, Dodwell's, Sept. 27.  
Porthos, M.M., Sept. 29.  
Cracovia, Dodwell's, Oct. 4.

## ALEXANDRIA.

Pres. Hayes, Dollar, Sept. 6.  
Pres. Filmore, Dollar, Sept. 20.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Oct. 4.

## AMSTERDAM.

Suisang, Jardine's, Sept. 2.  
Tijkembang, J.C.J.L., Sept. 3.  
Haining, Douglas, Sept. 4.  
Tainan, B. & S., Sept. 4.  
Antung, B. & S., Sept. 4.  
Haiyang, Douglas, Sept. 8.  
Tijssens, J.C.J.L., Sept. 8.  
Talyuan, B. & S., Sept. 10.  
Sirdhana, B.I., Sept. 17.  
Tjandane, J.C.J.L., Sept. 17.  
Kutsang, Jardine's, Sept. 19.  
Tilawa, B.I., Sept. 25.  
Hoasang, Jardine's, Sept. 28.  
Yuenang, Jardine's, Oct. 7.

## ANTWERP.

Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 5.  
Annam, Mannars, Sept. 7.  
Soudan, P. O., Sept. 19.  
Terukuni Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 19.  
Kalyan, P. & O., Sept. 23.  
Danmark, Mannars, Sept. 28.

## AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Tanda, E. & A., Sept. 2.  
Taiping, B. & S., Sept. 15.  
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 23.  
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 28.  
Nankin, E. & A., Oct. 2.

## BALTI PORTS.

Annam, Mannars, Sept. 7.  
Danmark, Mannars, Sept. 28.

## BALTIMORE.

Phemius, B.F., Sept. 7.  
Taybank, Bank, Sept. 7.

## BANGKOK.

Kalga, B. & S., Sept. 6.

## BARCELONA.

Fulda, Melchers, Sept. 19.

## BELOWAN-DELL.

Van Heuts, J.C.J.L., Sept. 10.

## BOMBAY.

Gange, Dodwell's, Sept. 9.  
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 11.  
Cathay, P. & O., Sept. 12.  
Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 14.  
Col. di Lana, Dodwell's, Sept. 27.  
Cracovia, Dodwell's, Oct. 4.

## BOSTON.

Pres. Hayes, Dollar, Sept. 6.  
Phemius, B.F., Sept. 7.  
Asuka Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 8.  
Taybank, Bank, Sept. 8.  
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Sept. 18.  
Pres. Filmore, Dollar, Sept. 20.  
Siamese Prince, Furness, Sept. 22.  
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 23.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Oct. 4.  
Malayan Prince, Furness, Oct. 6.  
Tweedbank, Bank, Oct. 7.

## BREMEN.

Saale, Melchers, Sept. 9.  
Fulda, Melchers, Sept. 19.  
Trave, Melchers, Oct. 6.

## BRINDISI.

Gange, Dodwell's, Sept. 9.  
Col. di Lana, Dodwell's, Sept. 27.  
Cracovia, Dodwell's, Oct. 4.

## CALCUTTA.

Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 8.  
Tainan, B.I., Sept. 8.  
Kumsang, Jardine's, Sept. 9.  
Calcutta Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 15.  
Suisang, Jardine's, Sept. 21.  
Takada, B.I., Sept. 22.  
Sirdhana, B.I., Oct. 8.  
Kutsang, Jardine's, Oct. 8.

## CASABLANCA.

Menelaus, B.F., Sept. 15.  
Kalyan, P. & O., Sept. 23.

## CEBU.

Phemius, B.F., Sept. 7.

## CHERPOO.

Chipshing, Jardine's, Sept. 4.  
Huichow, B. & S., Sept. 15.  
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Sept. 17.  
Kueichow, B. & S., Sept. 23.

## COLOMBO.

Hector, B.F., Sept. 2.  
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 4.  
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 5.  
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, Sept. 6.  
Gange, Dodwell's, Sept. 9.  
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 11.  
Cathay, P. & O., Sept. 12.  
Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 14.  
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 15.  
Sphinx, M.M., Sept. 15.  
Terukuni Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 19.  
Pres. Filmore, Dollar, Sept. 20.  
Col. di Lana, Dodwell's, Sept. 27.  
Porthos, M.M., Sept. 29.  
Cracovia, Dodwell's, Oct. 4.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Oct. 4.

## COSENZANO.

Annam, Mannars, Sept. 7.  
Danmark, Mannars, Sept. 28.

## DALRY.

Linnar, B. & S., Sept. 5.  
Chenau, B. & S., Sept. 7.

## DUTCH PORTS.

Hector, B.F., Sept. 2.  
City of Halifax, Bank, Sept. 4.  
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 4.  
Japan, Gilman's, Sept. 4.  
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 5.  
Oldenburg, Jobson, Sept. 5.  
Annam, Mannars, Sept. 7.  
Saale, Melchers, Sept. 9.  
Burgeland, Jobson, Sept. 14.  
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 15.  
Menelaus, B.F., Sept. 15.  
Fulda, Melchers, Sept. 19.  
Soudan, P. O., Sept. 19.  
Terukuni Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 19.  
Kalyan, P. & O., Sept. 23.  
Shantung, Gilman's, Sept. 27.  
Danmark, Mannars, Sept. 28.  
Vogtland, Jobson, Oct. 4.  
Trave, Melchers, Oct. 6.

## FOOCHOW.

Chipshing, Jardine's, Sept. 4.  
Haining, Douglas, Sept. 4.  
Haiyang, Douglas, Sept. 8.  
Huichow, B. & S., Sept. 15.  
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Sept. 17.  
Kueichow, B. & S., Sept. 23.

## GENOA.

Japan, Gilman's, Sept. 4.  
Oldenburg, Jobson, Sept. 5.  
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, Sept. 6.  
Gange, Dodwell's, Sept. 9.  
Bellerophon, B.F., Sept. 10.  
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 13.  
Burgeland, Jobson, Sept. 14.  
Fulda, Melchers, Sept. 19.  
Pres. Filmore, Dollar, Sept. 20.  
Col. di Lana, Dodwell's, Sept. 27.  
Shantung, Gilman's, Sept. 27.  
Cracovia, Dodwell's, Oct. 4.  
Monroe, Dollar, Oct. 4.  
Vogtland, Jobson, Oct. 4.

## GIBRALTAR.

Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 5.  
Cathay, P. & O., Sept. 12.  
Terukuni Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 19.

## GLASGOW.

Hector, B.F., Sept. 2.  
Bellerophon, B.F., Sept. 10.  
Ningchow, B.F., Sept. 25.

## GOTHENBURG.

Japan, Gilman's, Sept. 4.  
Shantung, Gilman's, Sept. 27.

## HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Kingyuan, B. & S., Sept. 25.

## HAMBURG.

Hector, B.F., Sept. 2.  
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 11.  
City of Halifax, Bank, Sept. 4.  
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 4.  
Japan, Gilman's, Sept. 4.  
Oldenburg, Jobson, Sept. 5.  
Annam, Mannars, Sept. 7.  
Saale, Melchers, Sept. 9.  
Burgeland, Jobson, Sept. 14.  
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 15.  
Menelaus, B.F., Sept. 15.  
Fulda, Melchers, Sept. 19.  
Soudan, P. O., Sept. 19.  
Terukuni Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 19.  
Shantung, Gilman's, Sept. 27.  
Danmark, Mannars, Sept. 28.  
Vogtland, Jobson, Oct. 4.  
Trave, Melchers, Oct. 6.

## HANKOW.

Bellerophon, B.F., Sept. 10.  
Burgeland, Jobson, Sept. 14.  
Soudan, P. O., Sept. 19.  
Ningchow, B.F., Sept. 25.

## HONOLULU.

Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 2.  
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 12.  
Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 16.  
Asuka Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 30.

## HULL.

Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 5.  
Kalyan, P. & O., Sept. 23.

## JAPAN PORTS.

Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 2.  
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 2.  
Suisang, Jardine's, Sept. 2.  
Trave, Melchers, Sept. 2.  
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.  
Murotan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.  
Vogtland, Jobson, Sept. 4.  
Murotan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 5.  
Asaphion, B.F., Sept. 7.  
Menestheus, B.F., Sept. 7.  
Heian Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 8.  
Mantua, P. & O., Sept. 11.  
Pembrokehire, Jardine's, Sept. 11.  
Sirdhana, B.I., Sept. 11.  
Burdwan, P. & O., Sept. 12.  
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., Sept. 12.  
Asuka Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 13.  
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 13.  
Malayan Prince, Furness, Oct. 6.  
Tweedbank, Bank, Oct. 7.

## KEELAND.

Linnar, B. & S., Sept. 5.  
Chenau, B. & S., Sept. 7.

## NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Pres. Hayes, Dollar, Sept. 6.  
Phemius, B.F., Sept. 7.  
Asuka Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 8.  
Taybank, Bank, Sept. 8.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Sept. 15.  
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Sept. 18.

## NEWCHANG.

Linnar, B. & S., Sept. 5.  
Chenau, B. & S., Sept. 7.

## NORTH CHINA PORTS.

Trave, Melchers, Sept. 2.  
Asuka Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 13.  
Sardapan, B.F., Sept. 18.  
Trior, Melchers, Sept. 21.  
Havel, Melchers, Oct. 2.

## ORAN.

Japan, Gilman's, Sept. 4.  
Saale, Melchers, Sept. 9.  
Shantung, Gilman's, Sept. 27.  
Trave, Melchers, Oct. 6.

## PAKHOI.

Kingyuan, B. & S., Sept. 25.

## PANAMA.

Asuka Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 8.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Sept. 15.  
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Sept. 18.  
Pres. Hoover, Dollar, Sept. 20.  
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 23.

## JAVA PORTS.

Tjialak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 4.  
Tijkembang, J.C.J.L., Sept. 13.  
Tjileboet, J.C.J.L., Sept. 22.  
Tjandane, J.C.J.L., Sept. 29.  
Tjienroet, J.C.J.L., Oct. 6.

## LISBON.

Fulda, Melchers, Sept. 19.

## LIVERPOOL.

Bellerophon, B.F., Sept. 10.  
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 13.  
Ningchow, B.F., Sept. 25.

## LONDON.

Hector, B.F., Sept. 2.  
City of Halifax, Bank, Sept. 4.  
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 4.  
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 5.  
Gange, Dodwell's, Sept. 9.  
Cathay, P. & O., Sept. 12.  
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 15.  
Menelaus, B.F., Sept. 15.  
Terukuni Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 19.  
Kalyan, P. & O., Sept. 23.  
Col. di Lana, Dodwell's, Sept. 27.  
Cracovia, Dodwell's, Oct. 4.  
Trave, Melchers, Oct. 6.

## LOS ANGELES.

Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 2.  
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 12.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Sept. 15.  
Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 16.  
Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, Sept. 18.  
Soudan, P. & O., Sept. 19.  
Pres. Hoover, Dollar, Sept. 20.

## MANILA.

Tanda, E. & A., Sept. 2.  
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., Sept. 4.  
Japan, Gilman's, Sept. 4.  
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, Sept. 6.  
Phemius, B.F., Sept. 7.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Sept. 8.  
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Sept. 12.  
Taiping, B. & S., Sept. 15.  
Tijkembang, J.C.J.L., Sept. 15.  
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Sept. 17.  
Fulda, Melchers, Sept. 19.  
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 19.  
Pres. Filmore, Dollar, Sept. 20.  
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 23.  
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 28.  
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Oct. 4.  
Shantung, Gilman's, Sept. 27.  
Tjandane, J.C.J.L., Sept. 29.  
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., Oct. 2.  
Nankin, E. & A., Oct. 2.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Oct. 4.

## MARSEILLES.

Hector, B.F., Sept. 2.  
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 5.  
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, Sept. 6.  
Saale, Melchers, Sept. 9.  
Cathay, P. & O., Sept. 12.  
Talyuan, B. & S., Sept. 15.  
Tijkembang, J.C.J.L., Sept. 15.  
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Sept. 17.  
Fulda, Melchers, Sept. 19.  
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 19.  
Pres. Filmore, Dollar, Sept. 20.  
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 23.  
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 28.  
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Oct. 4.  
Shantung, Gilman's, Sept. 27.  
Tjandane, J.C.J.L., Sept. 29.  
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., Oct. 2.  
Nankin, E. & A., Oct. 2.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Oct. 4.

## MARSILLES.

Hector, B.F., Sept. 2.  
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 5.  
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, Sept. 6.  
Saale, Melchers, Sept. 9.  
Cathay, P. & O., Sept. 12.  
Talyuan, B. & S., Sept. 15



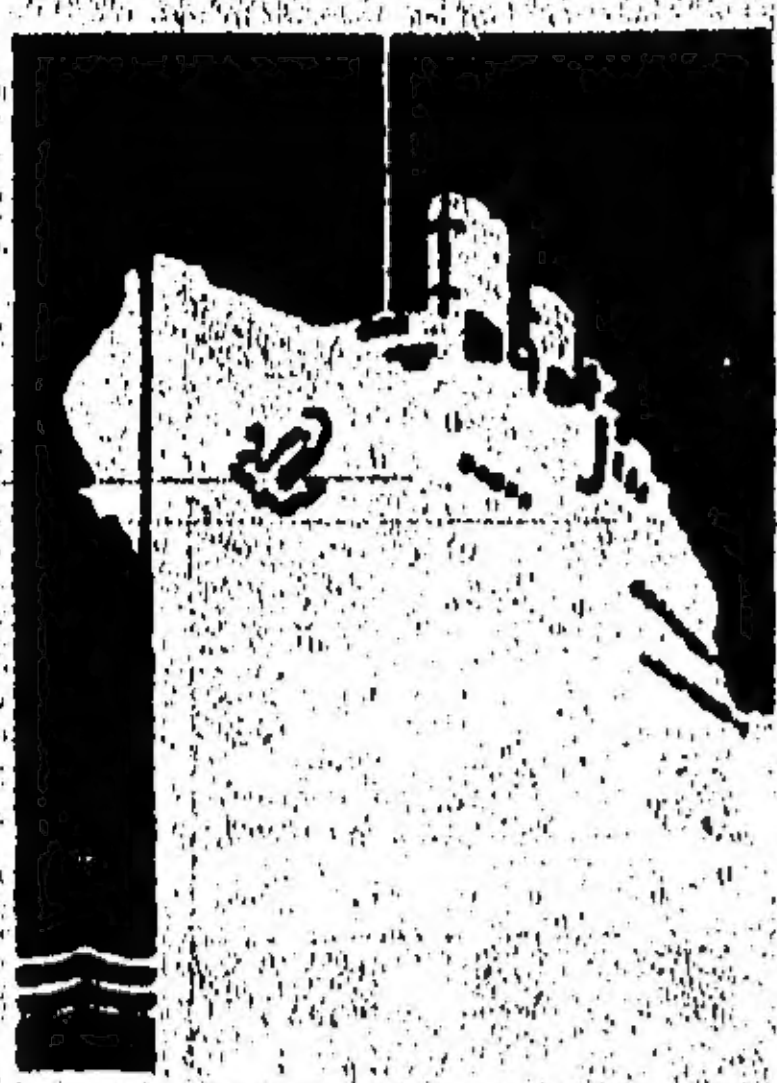








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attest the unique service on

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TOURIST EMPRESS SERVICE offers special accom-  
modation, pleasant decks, open air swimming pools, airy  
staterooms with real beds, hot and cold RUNNING water,  
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and exceptional service throughout.

Empress of Japan	Sept. 15	Sept. 25	Sept. 28	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 12
Empress of Asia	Sept. 25	Sept. 28	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 12	Oct. 25
Empress of Canada	Oct. 10	Oct. 13	Oct. 16	Oct. 17	Oct. 25	Oct. 28
Empress of Russia	Oct. 23	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Oct. 31	Nov. 2	Nov. 5
Empress of Japan	Nov. 7	Nov. 10	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 14	Nov. 14

"Empress of Russia" and "Empress of Asia" call at Nagasaki

## Empress of Japan

Sails for  
**MANILA**

**FRIDAY, 4th September.**

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## SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports &amp; Honolulu

TATSUTA MARU ... Wednesday, 16th Sept.

ASAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 30th Sept.

## SEATTLE, VANCOUVER via Shanghai &amp; Japan Ports

HEIAN MARU ... Tuesday, 8th Sept.

HIKAWA MARU ... Tuesday, 8th Sept.

## LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

HAZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 5th Sept.

TEIKOKU MARU ... Saturday, 19th Sept.

## SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE via Manila &amp; Paris

ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 26th Sept.

KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 24th Oct.

## BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang &amp; Colombo

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 11th Sept.

YAMAGATA MARU ... Monday, 14th Sept.

## SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

BOKUYO MARU ... Saturday, 12th Sept.

## NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA.

ASUKA MARU ... Tuesday, 8th Sept.

TOBA MARU ... Tuesday, 29th Sept.

## LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Stamboul (Constantinople),

Genoa & Marseilles.

LYONS MARU ... Sunday, 13th Sept.

## CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang &amp; Rangoon.

BENGAL MARU ... Tuesday, 8th Sept.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Sept.

## SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

HARUNA MARU ... Friday, 4th Sept.

MUBORAN MARU ... Sunday, 6th Sept.

KAMO MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Friday, 18th Sept.

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## FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hong Kong:

To Marseilles via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.

SPHINX ... 15th Sept.

PORTHOS ... 25th Sept.

CHERONORAU ... 18th Oct.

ATHOS II ... 25th Oct.

D'ARTAGNAN ... 11th Nov.

ANDRE LEBON ... 25th Nov.

FELIX ROUSSEL ... 11th Dec.

G. METZINGER ... 25th Dec.

We can leave through tickets to Egypt, Syria, Persia, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or D'Arny.

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## Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News,  
etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT  
RETURNS.

IMPORTS 24,346 TONS  
THROUGH CARGO  
9,785 TONS

The returns, shown at the Har-  
bour Office, of vessels carrying  
cargo to the Colony during the 24  
hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday  
were:—

British	H.K.	Ports
Yokohama	602	1,077
Chakung	433	1,816
Sunsang	1,176	965
Chipshing	1,733	883
Tongku	1,733	883
Dutch	3,904	4,730
Tijmanok	8,039	—
Lematang	3,900	—
Probolinggo	3,900	—
Tijbadak	1,342	1,342
Japanese	1,342	1,342
Yatsutsumi Maru	1,342	1,342
Nowchwang	1,342	1,342
Bakuyo Maru	22	—
Valparaiso	22	—
Heian Maru	429	—
Seattle	429	—
Honolulu Maru	425	2,223
Sakito	425	2,223
Nanshin Maru	3,009	—
Wakamatsu	3,009	—
Menado Maru	700	—
Haiphong	700	—
Total	24,349	9,785

British	H.K.	Ports
Yokohama	602	1,077
Chakung	433	1,816
Sunsang	1,176	965
Chipshing	1,733	883
Tongku	1,733	883
Dutch	3,904	4,730
Tijmanok	8,039	—
Lematang	3,900	—
Probolinggo	3,900	—
Tijbadak	1,342	1,342
Japanese	1,342	1,342
Yatsutsumi Maru	1,342	1,342
Nowchwang	1,342	1,342
Bakuyo Maru	22	—
Valparaiso	22	—
Heian Maru	429	—
Seattle	429	—
Honolulu Maru	425	2,223
Sakito	425	2,223
Nanshin Maru	3,009	—
Wakamatsu	3,009	—
Menado Maru	700	—
Haiphong	700	—
Total	24,349	9,785

## SAFETY AT SEA.

TEXT OF THE GOVERNMENT  
BILL.

The text is issued of the Mer-  
chant Shipping (Safety and Load  
Line Conventions) Bill.

The proposals contained in  
Part I of the Bill are those design-  
ated to give effect to the Safety Con-  
vention. There are clauses relat-  
ing to construction and survey, life-  
saving appliances, provisions for  
graphical, certification, wireless tele-  
graphy, Convention ships not reg-  
istered in the United Kingdom, and  
miscellaneous provisions for  
furthering safety at sea. The pro-  
posed change in helm orders—a  
proposal which has evoked much  
controversy—is the subject of  
Clause 29, which reads:—

"No person on any British ship  
registered in the United Kingdom  
shall give a helm order containing  
the word 'starboard' or 'right' or  
any equivalent of 'starboard' or  
'right' unless he intends that the  
head of the ship shall move to the  
right, or give a helm order contain-  
ing the word 'port' or 'left' or  
any equivalent of 'port' or 'left' unless  
he intends that the head of the ship  
shall move to the left."

"Any person who contravenes  
the provisions of this section shall  
be liable to a fine not exceeding  
£20."

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures dur-  
ing the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m.  
yesterday were:—

British	Arr.	Dep.
American	1	1
Dutch	3	1
Chinese	2	1
Japanese	9	4
Norwegian	0	2
Total	19	12

## ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS

The following vessels brought  
Asiatic deck passengers to the  
Colony during the 24 hours ended  
at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Sunsang (Br.) Tongku	371
Chipshing (Br.) Tongku	12
Tijbadak (Dutch) Shanghai	173
Menado Maru (Jap.) Hai- phong	50
Cheung On (Chi.) Shanghai	100
Tak Hing (Chi.) Autow	55
Total	1,069

## SHIPMENTS IN HARBOUR

The following merchant vessels  
were in port yesterday:—

Wharves:—Kowloon: General  
Metzinger, Pres. Pierce, Honolulu  
Maru, Suisang, Tauranga Maru,  
Rangoon Maru, Chichibu Maru,  
Porthos; Holt's: Toiresina; Soony  
—Laichikok: Kamo; Jardine  
Matheson's: Chakung; O.S.K.:  
Menado Maru; Douglas Caprak:  
Haiching.

Docks:—Kowloon: Yuan Lee,  
Limchow, Produce, Yoi Maru, Foo-  
shing, Michael Jensen, Tando, Tai-  
koo; Soochow, Hong, Kheng,  
Phemius, Zuihuo Maru, Shun Chih.  
Buys:—At Bokoku Maru, A2  
Tijbadak, A3 Tijmanok, A4  
Courageous, A6 Heian Maru, A8  
Lematang, A9 Tjipanas, B1 Chip-  
shing, B2 Hangsang, B3 Muinam,  
B4 Kagan, B14 Antung, B15 Sui-  
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Tonkin, C7 Kushiho Maru.

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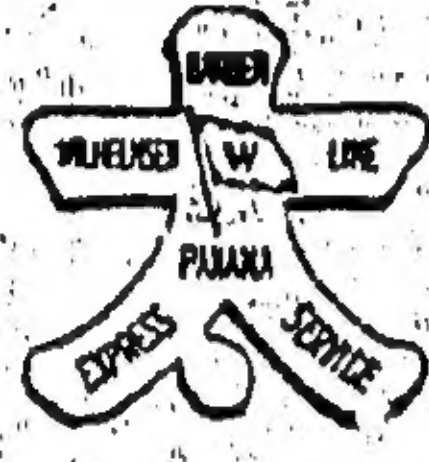
# COMPREHENSIVE AND COMPLETE REPORT

## NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

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**BARBER WILHELMSEN LINE.**

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 on SEPTEMBER 18th

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REGULAR AND FAST  
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### LONDON SERVICE

"HECTOR" 2nd Sept. For Port Said, Marseilles, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Glasgow.  
 "MENELAUS" 15th Sept. For Port Said, Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

### LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"BELLEROPHON" 10th Sept. For Port Said, Genoa, Liverpool, Havre & Glasgow.  
 "NINGCHOW" 25th Sept. For Port Said, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

### NEW YORK SERVICE

"PHEMUS" 7th Sept. For Boston, New York & Baltimore via Philadelphia & Singapore.

### PACIFIC SERVICE (via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)

"EXION" 17th Sept. For Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.  
 "TYNDAREUS" 17th Oct. For Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

### INWARD SERVICE

"MENESTHEUS" 7th Sept. For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.  
 "ABDOLAH" 7th Sept. From New York.

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 For freight, passage rates and information apply to the undermentioned.  
 All bookings are subject to the provisions of the Company's Bill of Lading.

**Butterfield & Swire,**

## EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 1, 1931.	
ON LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer—	114
Bank Bills, on demand—	114
Bank Bills, 4 months—	114
Credit, 6 months—	11 9/16
sight .....	1/3 3/4
Documents, 4 months—	1/3 1/4
sight .....	1/3 1/4
ON PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand—	53 1/2
Credit, 4 months—	53 1/2
ON NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand—	93 1/2
Credit, 60 days—	24 1/2
ON BOMBAY:—	
Telegraphic Transfer—	54 1/2
Bank, on demand .....	54 1/2
ON CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer—	54 1/2
Bank, on demand .....	54 1/2
ON SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, at sight .....	57 1/2 d
ON YOKOHAMA:—	
On demand .....	57 1/2
ON MANILA—On demand—	46 1/2
ON SINGAPORE:—	
On demand .....	44 1/2
ON BATAVIA:—On demand—	67 1/2
ON BANGKOK:—On demand—	50 1/2
ON SAIGON:—On demand—	50 1/2
ON BANGKOK:—	
On demand .....	187
GOVERNMENT, Bank's Buying	
Rate .....	1/-
BAR SILVER, per oz. demand—	1 1/2